

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. VIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 124.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1848.

[PRICE 6d.]

FOURTH SERIES OF PSALMODY EXERCISES

in the METROPOLIS, by the Rev. J. J. WAITE.

On MONDAY, April 3d, the Rev. Mr. AVELING'S CHAPEL, KINGSLAND.

On TUESDAY, April 4th, Rev. Dr. REED'S CHAPEL, WYCLIFFE.

On WEDNESDAY, April 5th, the Rev. G. CLAYTON'S CHAPEL, WALWORTH.

On THURSDAY, April 6th, the Rev. S. MARTIN'S CHAPEL, WESTMINSTER.

On FRIDAY, April 7th, the WESLEYAN CHAPEL, LIVERPOOL-ROAD.

Doors open at Six. Exercises to commence at Seven, and conclude at Nine. Admission Books—One Shilling—may be obtained in the Vestries of the Chapels.

The FIGURED HALLELUJAH, designed for those who attend Mr. Waite's Psalmody Classes, is now ready at B. L. GREEN'S, 62, Paternoster-row.

Mr. Waite's address during the present Course is 40, Claremont-square; Mr. Eastmead's, 2, Church-row, Newington; to either of which communications may be directed.

THOMAS E. THORESBY, } Secretaries.
JOHN S. EASTMEAD, }

BRITISH ANTISTATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.

COURSE OF LECTURES at the CITY OF LONDON LITERARY INSTITUTION, Aldersgate-street:—

TUESDAY, April 4.—IV. Church Property—whose is it. By Rev. J. H. HINTON, M.A.

TUESDAY, April 11.—V. The Duty of Christian Citizens in relation to Church Establishments. By Rev. J. P. MURSELL, of Leicester.

The Lectures will commence at Half-past Seven p.m., precisely.

Admission will be by tickets—to the two lectures, 1s.; single Lecture, 6d.—which may be had at the Offices of the Association; Mr. C. Gilpin, 5, Bishopsgate-street; Mr. Elt, High-street, Islington; and Mr. Mudie, Bookseller, King-street, Bloomsbury.

J. CARVELL WILLIAMS, Secretary.

18, Warwick-square, Paternoster-row.

THE "NONCONFORMIST" NEWSPAPER.

THE COMMITTEE for PROMOTING the CIRCULATION of the "NONCONFORMIST," in accordance with a resolution passed at a meeting of the General Committee, held at the King's Head, Poultry, on the 20th inst. (William Edwards, Esq., of Denmark-hill, in the Chair), beg to state that they are making arrangements for the appointment of one or more Agents to canvass some of the principal towns in the kingdom for Subscribers, as well as to adopt other means adapted to effect the object contemplated.

Appended to this will be found a list of Contributions received since last week; and the Committee feel it necessary only to state that the amount now in hand (£60)—the expenses hitherto incurred having been paid—is very inadequate to the completion of the work they have begun; and therefore urge upon all the remittance of new or additional subscriptions as early as possible.

The Committee further beg to remind those who intend to commence taking the "Nonconformist," with the first number of the next quarter, must do so on or before Wednesday next.

JOHN BURNET, Chairman.

STAFFORD ALLEN, Treasurer.

A. COCKSHAW, Secretary.

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS:—

	£	s.	d.
Thomas Box, Esq., London	10	0	0
J. Y. Powell, Esq., Peckham	2	2	0
Rev. J. Hutton, Dublin	1	0	0
Mr. W. Toller, Kettering	0	10	0
Rev. J. Clapp, Appledore	0	10	0
Mr. D. H. Piper, Witham	0	10	0
Mr. John Fordham, Royston	0	10	0
Mr. Hewett, Islington	0	10	0
Mr. James Hobson, Kettering	0	10	0
Three Friends, Kettering	0	6	6
Mr. W. Abbott, Kettering	0	5	0
Mr. J. H. Wilson, London	0	5	0
Mr. T. J. Yeomans, Islington	0	2	6

Money orders should be made payable to Mr. Stafford Allen (Treasurer), 4, Horse-shoe-court, Ludgate-hill.

SUBSCRIPTIONS received for Mr. JOHN

DUFRENE, a merchant, confined in the Queen's Bench Prison for thirty-six years; his property taken from him, which he cannot recover until his case is decided by the Lord Chancellor; he has only the prison allowance of 3s. 6d. per week:—

J. Buckingham, Esq. £1 1 0	William Carlisle, Esq. £2 0 0
W. B. West, Esq. 0 10 0	Mrs. S. Duke Blake-
P. Brewin, Esq. 0 5 0	hurst 0 10 0
A. B. 0 10 0	Small sums 0 5 0

Contributions received by the Rev. J. Burnet, Grove-lane, Camberwell; Carlisle, Pittman, and Co., 11, Bow-lane, Cheap-side; Burrup and Blight, 12, Royal Exchange.

TOWNLEY HOUSE ESTABLISHMENT

for YOUNG LADIES, RAMSGATE.—Mr. and Mrs. Holfesh respectfully inform their friends, and the public, that they have a few vacancies which they will be happy to fill. The quarter will commence on April 3rd. Terms, with an engraved view of the house, will be forwarded on application. N.B. French is taught by a pious Protestant Parisian lady residing in the house.

APPRENTICESHIP SOCIETY.

(Established in the year 1829.)

AT the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Governors, Members, and Subscribers of this Society "to apprentice the children of Dissenting ministers of Evangelical sentiments," held at CHESHUNT COLLEGE ROOMS, BLOMFIELD-STREET, FINSBURY-CIRCUS, on MONDAY, the 27th MARCH, 1848, the first four candidates from the subjoined list were elected to the benefit of the Institution.

C. J. METCALFE, jun. Chairman.

1. George Willmore	510	(deceased)	258
2. Richard G. Slater	477	9. J. S. Glanville	93
3. Alexander Spence	372	10. William Griffiths	69
4. Henry G. Kidgell	355	11. Thomas Bumpus	64
5. Ebenezer A. Selbie	318	12. Thomas G. Jones	59
6. Ann Lyons Searle	304	13. Martha Warriner	54
7. J. Furneaux Jordan	292	14. Catherine Parry	48
8. W. A. Blackett		15. William J. Parrett	33

The next election occurs in September. Subscriptions will be thankfully received by the Secretaries. A subscriber of £1 is entitled to four votes; of 10s. 6d., to two votes; and of 5s. to one vote, for each candidate to be elected.

C. J. METCALFE, Roxton House,

St. Neots, Huntingdonshire, } Secretaries.

JAMES SPONG, Mortimer House,

De Beauvoir Town, London. }

CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL, LEWISHAM, KENT.

THE ANNUAL MEETING will be held on TUESDAY, APRIL 25, 1848, at the CONGREGATIONAL LIBRARY, Blomfield-street, Finsbury, when three children will be elected from the following List of Candidates:—

1. Jennings, George William, aged 11 years, Nov. 26, 1847; son of Rev. George Jennings, Tadley, Hants, who has six children maintained at his expense, and one son in the school. Income not exceeding £60 per annum. Fifth application.

2. Searle, Henry Cooper, aged 11 years, Nov. 17, 1847; son of Rev. Thomas Searle, Hornchurch, Essex, who has four children maintained at his expense. Income not exceeding £60 per annum. Second application.

3. Breeze, Samuel, aged 9 years, Sept. 25, 1847; son of the late Rev. J. Breeze, of Carmarthen, whose widow has three children partly and two wholly maintained at her expense. Income only £12 per annum, derived from the Widows' Fund and the Evangelical Magazine. One son in the school. Second application.

4. Rhead, John Jerard, aged 10 years, April 20, 1848; son of Rev. William Rhead, of Bulkington, Warwickshire, who has five children maintained at his expense. Income not exceeding £65 per annum. Second application.

5. Howell, James Benjamin, aged 9 years, Nov. 16, 1847; son of Rev. James Howell, of Brill, Bucks, who has three children maintained at his expense. Income not exceeding £100 per annum.

6. Kidgell, James Gawthorn, aged 10 years, April 8, 1847; son of Rev. H. Kidgell, late of Cuckfield, Sussex, who has six children wholly and one partially maintained at his expense. Income not exceeding £100 per annum.

7. Amos, Josiah, aged 9 years, March 16, 1848; son of Rev. George Amos, of Nasington, Northamptonshire, who has eight children maintained at his expense. Income not exceeding £90 per annum.

The poll to commence at 11 and close at 2 o'clock precisely.

GEORGE ROSE, Secretary.

DISSENTERS' BOARDING SCHOOL, IPSWICH.

Mr. J. D. RUCK, B.A., of the University of London, Master.

IT is the object of this Establishment to furnish a useful and liberal Education for the Sons of Dissenters, in connexion with moral and religious training, by the adoption of a progressive course of instruction, including, among other usual branches, the English, French, Latin, and Greek Languages, Biblical, Ecclesiastical, and General History, Geography, Drawing, Natural History, Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, the Mathematics, &c., in their several branches, and extended in proportion to the allotted periods of study; together with the elements of Biblical Criticism and Theology, Logic, and Mental and Moral Philosophy for the more advanced pupils.

TERMS FOR PUPILS.

Under Ten Years of age	25 guineas.
Under Twelve	30 "
Above Twelve	35 "

References:—Rev. J. Alexander, Norwich; Rev. J. H. Godwin, Highbury College, London; Rev. W. Notecutt and S. Ray, Esq., Ipswich; and friends of pupils who have completed their studies.

TO PARENTS.

BOYS' CLOTHING of superior description.—

W. BERDOE, Tailor, 96, New Bond-street, and 69, Cornhill, respectfully and confidently invites the attention of Parents among the respectable classes, to his economical scale of charges for the above, made to order in the best manner, viz., FOR A BOY EIGHT YEARS OLD, TWO GUINEAS THE SUIT, advancing 3s. for each year beyond that age. A TUNIC SUIT FOR A BOY UNDER EIGHT YEARS, 40s. to 50s. W. B. trusts that the established character of his business, together with his well-known reputation in this particular department of the Trade, will prove sufficient guarantee as to the description of articles furnished.

SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION,

Edinburgh, Glasgow, Manchester, London. For Mutual Life Assurance, with these peculiar advantages:—

1. Mutual Assurance by the most moderate rate of premium.
2. Whole Profits divided amongst the Assured exclusively.

Annual Premiums per £100, with whole Profits.

Age 20	Age 25	Age 30	Age 35	Age 40	Age 45	Age 50	Age 55
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1 15 8	1 18 0	2 1 6	2 6 10	2 11 9	3 5 9	4 1 7	5 1 11

Reports, Tables, and every information may be had of the Secretaries.

Edinburgh Office—14, St. Andrew's-square.
London Office—12, Moorgate-street.

THE GENERAL LIFE and FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1837.

Empowered by Special Acts of Parliament, 2d Vict. c. xx., and 10 Vict. c. i.

62, KING WILLIAM-STREET, LONDON;
21, ST. DAVID-STREET, EDINBURGH; and
1, CROSS-STREET, MARKET-STREET, MANCHESTER.
Capital, ONE MILLION.

DIRECTORS.

George Bousfield, Esq.	S. M. Peto, Esq., M.P.
Thos. Challis, Esq., and Ald.	Thomas Piper, Esq.
Jacob George Cope, Esq.	Thomas B. Simpson, Esq.
John Dixon, Esq.	Hon. C. P. Villiers, M.P.
Joseph Fletcher, Esq.	John Wilks, Esq.
Richard Hollier, Esq.	Edward Wilson, Esq.
Chas. Hindley, Esq., M.P.	

The Lady-day Fire Renewal Receipts are now ready, and may be had on application at the head Offices of the Company, or of any of its Agents throughout the country.

In the Life Department the Company transacts all business relating to Life Assurances, Deferred Annuities, and Family Endowments, upon the most liberal terms consistent with sound principles and public security.

Loans granted on personal security, and the deposit of a life policy to be effected by the borrower.

To all Agents, Solicitors, Auctioneers, and Surveyors, liberal allowance is made.

By order of the Directors,

THOMAS PRICE, Secretary.

DEANE'S STOVE and FENDER DEPARTMENT.

MENT.—As GEORGE and JOHN DEANE have extensive iron works of their own, where every article is manufactured through all its stages from the raw material, and mechanics of the first talents are constantly engaged, the fender and stove department of Deane's Warehouse and Show-rooms exhibit all the latest improvements, at prices which cannot be competed with by any other house. Conservatories, public buildings, gentlemen's mansions, warehouses, &c., heated on the most approved principles.—George and John Deane, opening to the Monument, 45, King William-street, London-bridge.

THE PLATED SEAMLESS TEA-POTS can-

not be distinguished from silver, or leak, or lose their shape; while from the peculiarity of the process of making (just patented), their prices are about one-half of any other sort. Portland, 23s.; Oval plain, 23s.; Round plain, 25s.; Round engraved, 30s.; Antique (superior even to silver itself in delicacy of finish), 40s.; in Britannia metal, Oval, 7s. 6d.; Round, 8s. 6d.; Portland, 7s. 6d. each.—Detailed catalogues, with engravings, as well as of every ironmongery article, sent (per post) free.

FENDERS, STOVES, and FIRE IRONS.—

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT of STOVES, KITCHEN RANGES, and FENDERS, as well as General Ironmongery, in the world, is now on sale at WILLIAM S. BURTON'S (late RIPPON and BURTON'S) extensive warehouses. Bright steel fenders, to 4 feet, from 30s. each; ditto ditto, with or-molu ornaments, from 60s.; rich bronzed scroll ditto, with steel bar, 10s. 6d.; iron fenders, 3 feet, 4s. 6d.; 4 feet, 6s.; ditto bronzed, and fitted with standards, 3 feet, 9s.; 4 feet, 11s.; wrought iron kitchen fenders, 3 feet, 4s. 6d.; 4 feet, 6s.; bright register stoves, with bronzed ornaments, and two sets of bars, from 80s.; ditto ditto, with or-molu ornaments, from £6 6s.; black dining-room register stoves, 2 feet, 18s.; 3 feet, 27s.; bedroom register stoves, 2 feet, 16s.; 3 feet, 21s. Fire-irons for chambers, 1s. 9d. per set; handsome ditto, with cut heads, 6s. 6d.; newest pattern, with elegant bronzed heads, 11s. A variety of fire-irons, with or-molu and richly cut heads, at proportionate prices. Any article in the furnishing ironmongery, 30 per cent. under any other house. The money returned for every article not approved of. Detailed catalogues with engravings, sent (per post) free.

WILLIAM S. BURTON'S (late RIPPON and BURTON'S) stock of general furnishing ironmongery is literally the largest in the world, and as no language can be employed to give a correct idea of its variety and extent, purchasers are invited to call and inspect it—39, Oxford-street (corner of Newman-street). Established in Wells-street, 1820.

FENDERS and FIRE IRONS.—

Persons furnishing may effect a considerable saving in the above articles by purchasing at the old Establishment of WILLIAM BENHAM (formerly Avery Benham and Sons), who, while he does not profess to "sell 30 per cent. under any other house," does profess to sell an article which, quality and price considered, will be found to advantage most materially the purchaser, and to ensure his future patronage.

IVORY HANDLE TABLE KNIVES, 10s. per DOZEN.

The great patronage which WILLIAM BENHAM (formerly Avery Benham and Sons) has for a length of time received, gives him confidence in asserting, that his CUTLERY will be found equal, if not superior, to any other house, at prices considerably under what is usually charged.

A PERFECT SUBSTITUTE FOR SILVER.

Did you ever use BENHAM'S NICKEL SILVER? If not make one trial, and you will then be convinced it is the only real lasting, and perfect substitute for sterling silver,—it possesses advantages over all other metals, requires but little cleaning; and although in daily use for years, retains its colour and brilliancy. Don't be afraid to put it to any test, as it will resist the most powerful acids.

	Fiddle pattern.	Threaded pattern.	King's pattern.
Tea-spoons, per dozen	5s.	11s.	12s.
Desert Spoons and Forks, ditto	10s.	21s.	25s.
Table ditto ditto	12s.	28s.	30s.
Gravy Spoons, each	3s.	6s.	7s.

Candlesticks, Cruet Frames, &c., at proportionate prices.

WILLIAM BENHAM (formerly Avery Benham and Sons). Established A. D. 1792. 56, BLACKFRIARS-ROAD (Surrey-side of Blackfriars-bridge).

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

THE NUMBER OF STAMPS issued by the Authorities of the Stamp Office, during 1847, to the DAILY NEWS, was 3,147,000.

This, we believe, is within eight per cent. of the number issued to the *Morning Herald*, *Morning Chronicle*, and *Morning Post*, all put together. In addition to the above, issued to the DAILY NEWS, Morning Paper, there were issued for the Evening Edition, THE EXPRESS, 778,714.

Which was more, we believe, than were issued either to the *Globe* or *Standard*, Evening Papers.

THE DAILY NEWS, price Threepence, is published every Morning in time for the early mails.

Daily News Office, Whitefriars, Fleet-street.

THE QUEEN'S BISCUITS.—J. D. CARR and Co., of Carlisle, and 111, Strand, London, Steam Biscuit Manufacturers to the Queen and Royal Family, by special appointment.

The great celebrity which these biscuits have now for many years attained in the north, has induced the proprietors to establish an extensive depot at 111, Strand, to afford the public a better opportunity of obtaining at all times a perfectly fresh supply, and at a considerably less price than is usually charged, and of a much superior quality. A very great and most important advantage is gained, and a material saving is effected in the manufacture of their biscuits, by the agency of steam power, which not only removes a decided objection of employing the hands in mixing and kneading the ingredients, but also prepares them in a more efficient and wholesome manner.

OBSERVE THE ADDRESS, 111, STRAND.

N.B. Wholesale orders also executed by C. Gilpin, No. 5, Bishopgate-street Without.

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA, prepared by JOHN RELFE, No. 4, Gracechurch-street, on a plan which preserves the flavor and highly nutritive qualities of the Cocoa Nut in their fullest extent, and effectually frees it from those grosser oily particles which have rendered the use of it objectionable with persons of weak digestion. The purity and general excellence of this preparation has already procured for it an extensive and increasing sale among the Homœopathic Public, and it is confidently recommended to all classes who desire an economical and palatable beverage for the breakfast, luncheon, or tea-tables.

PROFITABLE AGENCY.—IMPORTANT TO TRADESMEN.

THE AGENCY OF THE BRITISH HONG KONG TEA COMPANY.—There is scarcely any Agency more advantageous to respectable Tradesmen, than that of this Company's Teas and Coffees. For, first, the quality of the goods is such as invariably to secure a good demand; hence a respectable income. Secondly, the general business of the Agent is sure to be beneficially influenced, as the Company advertise their Agents, as well as furnish them with a plentiful supply of Bills and Circulars, upon which the Agent's name is printed, and by the circulation of which the Agent's connexion will be greatly extended. All applications for Agencies to be made direct to the Company's Establishment, Budget-row, London.

NO. 8, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY.—The system of business adopted at this establishment obviates a difficulty to which families have long been subjected, that of not being able to obtain raw and refined sugar at the same house where they purchase their TEA. Our supplying these important articles and colonial produce, combined with the excellence of our TEAS and COFFEES, has obtained for us a large and increasing trade, a satisfactory proof that we were right in supposing that there was ample room for an establishment based on this principle, not of a selling few, but every article on a small per centage on import prices. Terms, cash on delivery of goods. Orders from the country, if accompanied with a reference in London, a remittance on receipt of the goods will be sufficient.

BLACK TEA.			GREEN TEA.		
	Per lb.	s. d.		Per lb.	s. d.
Good sound Congou.	2 10 to 3 0		Good Twankay to	3 2 to 3 4	
Strong useful Congou.	3 2		Genuine Hyson ..	3 6	
Fine Congou Pekoe, Souehong	3 6		Fine Hyson, recommended	3 8	
flavour	3 6		Very fine Hyson ..	4 8	
Finest Congou imported	4 0		Superfine Hyson ..	5 0	
COFFEE.			Strong Gunpowder	4 0 to 4 4	
Common Coffee ..	0 8 to 0 10		Fine Gunpowder ..	4 8	
Finest Ceylon ..	0 11		SPICES.		
Plantation ditto ..	1 1 to 1 3		Finest Mace	6 9	
Finest Costa Rica	1 4		Good quality ..	5 6 to 6 0	
Choice old Mocha; this is the finest	1 6		Batavia Nutmegs	5 4	
imported	1 6		Ditto, finest picked	6 9	
MISCELLANEOUS.			Amboyana Cloves ..	1 4 to 2 0	
Finest Pearl Sago	0 2 1/2 per lb		Benecoolen, finest	2 9	
Tapioca, good	0 5		Finest Cinnamon	4 9	
Best Tapioca	0 6		Good quality ..	4 6	
Finest West India Arrowroot ..	0 10		Genuine mixed	3 6	
Best Mustard, in tin foil	1 4		spice	0 11	
Best Carolina Rice	0 4		Black heavy pepper	0 11	
Isinglass, best picked	14 6		Finest White Pepper	1 4	
Best Brown Candy	0 10 1/2		per	1 2	

The carts and vans of this establishment punctually deliver all goods as under, the orders for which families are respectfully requested to send at least one day previous to delivery. To the west-end, Islington, the Borough, the whole of London, and the city daily.

To Bayswater and Kensington every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. To Chelsea and Brompton every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

To the east-end of London, Wapping, Shadwell, Poplar, Blackwall, Bow, and Stratford, every Thursday. To the suburbs one day each week.

PHILLIPS and Co., 8, King William-street, City, corner of Abchurch-lane, facing the London Life Association.—No. 8.

FURNITURE AND BEDDING.—Carriage Free.—Those about to furnish are offered very considerable advantages, in quality and price, at SMITH'S FURNITURE and BEDDING FACTORY, No. 28, Bagnigge-wells-road, next door to Clerkenwell police-court, where you can furnish a bedroom complete for nine guineas, a four-roomed cottage comfortably, including fenders and fire-irons, for £23; a six-roomed house, in modern style, for £70; an eight-roomed house for £140; and a mansion of any magnitude, or a single room, or a single article, upon the same reasonable scale. Special estimates furnished without charge; all goods delivered carriage free. Priced lists of furniture, containing designs, classed and adapted, from the cottage to the mansion, postage free. Superior Brussels Carpet, 2s. 10d. per yard.

NERVO-PATHIC AND MEDICAL GALVANIC INSTITUTION, 46, Strand, conducted by Mr. DALBY, under the most distinguished patronage, for the Cure of all kinds of Nervous Complaints, including Deafness, Paralysis, Indigestion, &c., by means of Galvanism and the Nervo-pathic treatment, now so extensively employed by Mr. Dalby.

J. DALBY, 46, STRAND, Inventor of DALBY'S CELEBRATED NERVOUS CHLOROFORM BALM.

JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEES, OF SURPASSING STRENGTH AND RICHNESS OF FLAVOUR.

THE object of JOHN CASSELL in appointing Agents in every locality throughout the United Kingdom is, to afford every facility to Families for the purchase of Coffees of truly rich and mellow-flavoured mountain growths; and this not at exorbitant rates, but at prices ordinarily paid for very inferior descriptions. The enormous demand already created, demonstrates that the inhabitants of those towns into which these delicious coffees have been introduced duly appreciate the effort which JOHN CASSELL has made to supply an article of the character above stated, and which enters so largely into the consumption of every Family.

The following are the Prices at which any quantity, from two ounces to one pound, may be obtained:—

JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEE, No. 1, an excellent article 1s. 4d.
JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEE, No. 2, cannot fail to give great satisfaction, being a combination of the choicest growths of Jamaica, possessing richness, strength, and flavour .. 1s. 8d.
JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEE, No. 3, to every connoisseur in Coffee this will prove a treat, combining the finest mountain growths of both Jamaica and Turkey 2s. 0d.

OBSERVE—Every packet of JOHN CASSELL'S Coffee bears his signature, without which none is genuine.

"GOOD COFFEE!" WHAT IS IT?

It is not that bitter, stringent article which grows on the wilds of Ceylon; nor is it merely an article of a light, pleasant flavour, but destitute of strength. It is a combination of the world's mountain growth, and possesses the following qualities: strong but mellow, having a rich aromatic fragrance and flavour. To have really good Coffee, the best mountain growths must be selected, and judiciously combined, by an experienced hand: they must be roasted upon scientific principles, so that the vegetable oil may not be injured, but the berry retain those properties which render a good cup of coffee so pleasant to the palate, and so exhilarating to the nervous system. It is because they possess these qualities in the highest degree, that JOHN CASSELL'S Coffees are in such great repute. Let all who wish to obtain such articles in perfection purchase these Coffees, and their constant patronage will be secured.

THE AGENCY FOR JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEE.

It is the intention of JOHN CASSELL to appoint TWO THOUSAND AGENTS throughout the United Kingdom, and by that means to keep up a constant supply of fresh roasted and fresh ground Coffee, in packets containing from two ounces to one pound each, securely packed in lead, so as effectually to preserve their strength and aroma. Persons desirous of securing this valuable agency are requested to make immediate application. JOHN CASSELL is sorry that disappointment has been experienced in numerous instances, by persons who have not succeeded in obtaining the Agency. This has arisen from the circumstance of numerous applications coming from the same town or locality; and it is a principle with JOHN CASSELL not to appoint a second Agent who may, in the least degree, interfere with the interests of the first.

All applications to be addressed to JOHN CASSELL, Abchurch-lane, London.

A NEW DISCOVERY IN TEETH.—MR. HOWARD, Surgeon-Dentist, 52, Fleet-street, has introduced an entirely new description of artificial teeth, fixed without springs, wires, or ligatures. They so perfectly resemble the natural teeth as not to be distinguished from the originals by the closest observer; they will never change colour or decay, and will be found very superior to any teeth ever before used. This method does not require the extraction of roots or any painful operation, and will support and preserve teeth that are loose, and is guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication; and that Mr. Howard's improvement may be within reach of the most economical, he has fixed his charges at the lowest scale possible. Decayed teeth rendered sound and useful in mastication.—52, FLEET-STREET.

At home from Ten till Five.

CARPETS.—The best Brussels at 3s. 6d. per yard.—LUCK, KENT, and CUMMING, late of Carpenters'-hall, London-wall, having purchased many thousand yards of the best Brussels carpeting of parties who are relinquishing the trade, are enabled to offer them at the above low price. Patent Tapestry of splendid designs and colouring, and all other description of Carpets, at reasonable prices. Turkey carpets, floor-cloths, &c.—Warehouses, 4, Regent-street, Waterloo-place, opposite Howell and James's; and 98, Hatton-garden, London.

TO LADIES.

The high and universal celebrity which **ROWLAND'S KALYDOR** continues to maintain, as an active yet mild and soothing extirpator of all impurities of the skin, is, during the period of Spring, most pleasingly evinced. This preparation, eminently Balsamic, Restorative, and Invigorating, is equally celebrated for safety in application, as for unfailing efficacy in removing all Redness, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Freckles, Discolourations, and other cutaneous visitations. The radiant bloom it imparts to the cheek, and the softness and delicacy which it induces on the hands and arms, render it indispensable to every toilet.

To ladies during the period of nursing, and as a wash for infants, it cannot be too strongly recommended.

Gentlemen, after shaving, will find it allay all irritation and tenderness of the skin, and render it soft, smooth, and pleasant.

Its purifying and refreshing properties have obtained its exclusive selection by her Majesty the Queen, the Court, and the Royal Family of Great Britain, and the several Courts of Europe, together with the *élite* of the aristocracy, from the sultry climes of India to the frozen realms of the Czar.

* Beware of spurious "KALYDORS" for sale, containing mineral astringents utterly ruinous to the complexion, and by their repellent action endangering health. The words, "ROWLAND'S KALYDOR" are on the Wrapper of the genuine article; and the words "A. ROWLAND and Son, 20, HATTON GARDEN," are also engraved (by desire of the hon. Commissioners) on the Government Stamp affixed on each bottle. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d.

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"(Rev.) THOMAS MINSTER."

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"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. VIII.—NEW SERIES, NO. 124.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1848.

[PRICE 6d.]

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ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

FURTHER INFLATION OF THE GREAT SHAM.

AFTER all, your Whigs deserve well of their country. No men, like them, can blow a sham up to the bursting point. Their self-sufficiency furnishes them with an inexhaustible supply of wind—and, with a most innocent scepticism as to the possibility of overdoing their part, they puff, puff, puff, until the bubble breaks. Our cruel and absurd system of taxation they have contrived to distend to within an ace of explosion. Their unintelligent zeal has put in peril our extravagant military establishments. The haughty contempt with which, of late, they have treated the people's party in the House of Commons, is gendering and strengthening public dissatisfaction with the present distribution of political power. And it will go hard if "the great sham," the hollowest and falsest of all our institutions, the Established Church, does not, under their management, get far on towards its doom of extinction. Judicial blindness is no fiction. Proofs and illustrations of it numerous enough, have been recently heaved up to the surface by the convulsion which has shaken Europe to its centre—Guizot and Metternich are splendid, but far from singular specimens of the phenomenon. Perhaps Lord John Russell, and his select cabinet of Whig relatives, may be reserved for the last and most striking exemplification of the law which sends darkness of the intellect to herald the overthrow of unjust and ill-directed power.

A short conversation in the House of Lords, on Thursday night, on a contemplated increase of bishops, opens up a vivid picture of the real purport of our Church Establishment. The tone of it is exquisitely rich. There runs through it such unconscious and profound ignorance of the popular feeling with regard to the Church—the selfishness of the "order" is cast into a mould of such stateliness of pretence, and gilded over so artistically with a show of concern for religion—the entire manner of it is so ludicrously in contrast with the matter, the first being all piety, the last all pelf—that we are half inclined to suspect the aristocracy of having worked themselves into a belief of their own lie. The dark back-ground of facts is wonderfully transformed in appearance by a few master touches of solemn humbug. An ecclesiastical commission composed of Church dignitaries, and patrician statesmen—a fund of money growing larger every year—a distribution of the increase in the direction of episcopal palaces—additions to episcopal incomes—creations of new episcopal sees—a working clergy (mark the distinctive term), starving to a disgraceful extent, upon an insufficient pittance—these are the broad facts of the case. Nakedly stated they have an ugly look. But see them dressed up by a noble leader of the Opposition, a Cabinet Minister, a courtier bishop, and a law-lord or two, and you would scarcely recognise them. An assumed air of religious disinterestedness, and senatorial dignity, conceals from you, for the moment, the sordid character of the things before you—and

aristocratic cupidity sacking the lion's share of ecclesiastical funds, comes out under such descriptive phrases as, "the welfare of the whole Church," "the welfare of the Church at large," and "the general efficiency of the Church."

We must acknowledge our surprise that the *curriers* of the State Church, and its numerous but thoroughly overlooked laity, do not appear to have remarked this incessant tendency of ecclesiastical revenues to run into large masses, and divide themselves amongst few hands, or that, having remarked it, they can draw no practical inference from it. We wonder how it can have escaped them that the soul of the institution is intensely aristocratic, or that it ever has been, and ever will be worked, to answer the ends of *gentlemen*, rather than to provide fitting religious instruction for the poor. If ever sham boldly unveiled itself to public gaze, the Established Church has done so. Perhaps its rulers are so confident of the discipline of inferiors, that they have become careless about appearances. And, sooth to say, experience has hitherto justified their faith. The laity and working clergy of the Establishment are the meekest, most subservient, most tongue-tied, and supple-knee'd of all the bamboozled bodies of which history makes mention. The humble and seemingly fervent devotion with which they lick the hand that smites them is perfectly unique. European hardly furnish a parallel instance. The Ecclesiastical Commission is seen, with thumb on nose, and little finger stretched towards the horizon, measuring out derision to them—and they, poor persecuted simpletons, run up and down the world, boasting of the apostolicity, and lauding the unworldliness of the right reverend bench. They exhibit the nearest approach the world has yet witnessed to literal obedience to the precept, "If any man will take away thy coat, let him have thy cloak also."

More bishops! We learn from the mouth of the Marquis of Lansdowne, that the Whig Ministry, although compelled to forego for a time their original design, by the powerful opposition with which the last Parliament assailed it, have not abandoned it. They wait only a sufficient expansion of their ecclesiastical fund, and the provision, for the poorer sees, of a decent income. Should wealth grow under the management of the commission, they will not pledge themselves that some portion of it shall not be devoted to the interests of the working clergy. But more bishops they have bargained for, and more bishops they mean to have. The bench is overworked. Lawn sleeves may hide the emaciation of episcopal slaves, but even through that veil the fact is obtrusive, that our bishops have too much to do. What though they die rich? bear in mind the wasting toils they undergo. If ever men might be excused for having cellars well-stocked with the choicest wines, the unhappy bishops are those men. The luxuries of gorgeous palaces, of splendid equipages, of a numerous retinue of servants, cannot compensate for energies prematurely exhausted by excessive labour. True! they manage to reach extreme age—but, then, how many years of that age bear witness to the impolicy of assigning to mortal strength more work than it can perform with impunity. The public is a hard taskmaster. It must positively consent to more bishops, or none will be found to accept the office. Even now they all declare, with a solemn appeal to heaven for their veracity, "*nolo episcopari*." Can it be wondered at?

Well now, if the foregoing remarks read very much like banter, what is the conclusion forced upon us? What, but that the project of augmenting the number of bishops, is generally felt to be the further inflation of an egregious sham. Do the aristocracy really imagine that John Bull is deluded as to the main drift of their doings? Do the Whigs fancy that they cover up from disgust, by a few pompous speeches, stuffed with religious profession, the sordid selfishness which distinguishes their whole class? What whispering flatterers they may have about them we know not—but if their parasites have persuaded them that the people desire a larger staff of ecclesiastical dignitaries, they have played the fool with them

exceedingly. Canute, on the sea brink, was not more grossly deceived.

Far be it, however, from us to complain. The Whigs, albeit they mean far otherwise, are doing our work. Next to the removal of a nuisance, we hail the full-blown development of its revolting characteristics. That the Church of England is the creature of the aristocracy, we have always asserted. The more glaringly it exhibits itself in this light, the better for freedom, truth, and religion. The eagerness with which our magnates have pounced upon, and appropriated, surplus funds, which Parliament unquestionably designed for the working clergy, is more eloquent than the stateliest of speeches, and will tell more powerfully upon the public mind. The Whigs may hear no audible murmurs; but, unless we are utterly mistaken, there is growing, with fearful rapidity, a feeling of deep popular indignation, which, spite of their Parliamentary majority, will presently flash forth upon them like the lightning of heaven, hurl them from their seats, and teach them at last—what it seems so impossible for them to learn—that there is no insult which a nation more keenly resents than an attempt to cozen its good-sense into the tolerance of a falsehood. The horse-leech's two daughters may be borne—but when they set themselves up for friends of humanity, let them look out for the application of salt to their tails. Greediness and impudence should never walk together. If our aristocracy are bent upon continuing to carry the bag, the less noise they make about it the safer it will be for them. It is the interest of every sham to be quiet, and to let well alone.

A GRASP AT THE GRAVEYARDS.

It is one of the characteristics of a State Church that its pernicious influence pervades the whole social system. Not a bone, nerve, or muscle of the body politic escapes its touch. Our laws, statute and conventional, are squared to meet its requirements; our institutions, national and social, shape themselves obsequiously to its wishes; and he who, in forgetfulness of its high claims, shall pursue a straightforward course in quest of the public good, will be quickly reminded, as by a galvanic shock, of the power he has so unwittingly slighted. The clergy catch the spirit of the system, and Briareus-like extend their hundred arms to clutch whatever emoluments, honours, advantages, and immunities the arrangements of society may bring within their grasp. Nothing is too high, nothing too low, for their obtrusive meddling and comprehensive greediness. From the crowning of a monarch, to the burial of a pauper, there is no opportunity lost for the assertion of their pretensions, the sustenance of their power, or the increase of their gains. "Where the carcass is there will the eagles be gathered together."

In the recent discussions on the subject of sanatory improvement, it has been confessed that the abolition of the present system of intra-mural interments is an object of the first importance; but it has not been confessed, although it is quite evident, that in this respect, as in many others, the State-paid clergy are the great obstacles thrown up in the pathway of reform. We wish to "bury our dead out of our sight," not as heretofore, in crowded neighbourhoods, to the injury of public health, as well as to the neglect of decency, but in spots free from the danger of infection, and more congenial to the feelings of mourning survivors. The clergy have, however, a vested interest in "things as they are." We not only cannot free ourselves from their embrace when living, but even "in death we are not divided." Every dead body is that of "a parishioner," and it must receive the rites of sepulture in the parish churchyard at the hands of the clergyman, or if it be interred in a cemetery, consecrated by prelatic agency, must be made to pay black mail for the privilege in the shape of a compensating fee to the disappointed reverend. There is an unblushing impudence in the conduct of this department of clerical finance which is scarcely surpassed in the annals of ecclesiastical rapacity. So long as burials were chiefly confined to churchyards the clergy

were contented in the enjoyment of the fees which it was impossible to evade. Presently, however, cemeteries had the preference in public estimation, and then the fees were endangered. But episcopal ingenuity was not long in devising a remedy. It is supposed that the right of undisturbed sepulture exists only in ground which has been the scene of the superstitious ceremony of "consecration." "No compensation no consecration!" was the prompt declaration of the Church, and most of the cemetery companies have accordingly succumbed, and added the clerical tax to their own charges.

But it is clear that public opinion will soon force on the Legislature the necessity of devising some comprehensive scheme for closing the burial-grounds in towns and cities, and providing suitable places elsewhere. The clergy see this; and, we suppose, are apprehensive that, in the present temper of the public mind, such a change might not be of a kind suitable to their own wants and wishes. Accordingly, they meditate stealing a march on the Government and the public, and taking the initiative themselves. The letter of Mr. Muscutt, which will be found in another column, furnishes some particulars respecting their scheme, from which it is evident that the public must be on the alert to prevent the consummation of another huge ecclesiastical job. It will be seen that it is proposed both to purchase existing cemeteries, and to open new ones, with the public money—to vest the management of them, partly, in the parochial clergy—and to insist on the performance of the Church of England service. The *Spectator*, which commends the scheme, and expresses its satisfaction at finding "the metropolitan clergy taking so creditable, so truly benevolent and public spirited a part," states, very pithily, that "it is proposed to establish parochial cemeteries at suitable spots out of town, with the approval of the Bishop and of the Board of Health; and to transfer to those grounds, in the lump, all the rights and interests which now exist in the metropolitan parochial churchyards and burial-grounds—the rights of the clergy, such as that to bury a parishioner; of the parishioners, to receive burial in the parish-ground, &c.; of parish officers, to receive certain fees, and the like. The question of right, therefore, is not raised." We should think that this is quite enough to awaken suspicion and justify alarm; and if Dissenters, whose feelings have so often been outraged by the antics of bigoted or supercilious ecclesiastics, even at the very graves of their dead relatives, do not now resist this attempted perpetuation of the system, they will richly deserve whatever other indignities may be heaped upon them.

With reference to practical measures in opposition to the plan proposed, should it be pressed on the Legislature, we would suggest that the subject is one which the Committee of Deputies for Protecting the Civil Rights of Dissenters may legitimately entertain, as they are certainly well qualified to take whatever steps may be necessary. We think this preferable to Mr. Muscutt's suggestion, to form a committee for the purpose, and that existing organizations would be found equally effective, and more economical. To this we must add, that the present is but one of a thousand illustrations of the necessity of laying "the axe to the root of the tree." Were the same amount of energy, of talent, and of money, as is expended in the guerilla warfare in which, year after year, we are compelled to engage, employed in a direct, systematic, and sustained attack on the State Church, the clergy would find it task enough to "hold their own," without making further incursions on our liberties and rights.

THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH MOVEMENT.

MR. BURNET'S LECTURE.

We subjoin a brief outline of Mr. Burnet's lecture—the second of the series, delivered at the City of London Institution, yesterday evening week, omitted from our last number in consequence of the unusual length of our Anti-state-church intelligence. The subject of the lecture was—"The Endowment of all Religious Sects." The hall was, as upon the former occasion, well attended by a most respectable auditory, and the rev. lecturer was heartily cheered upon his appearance. Mr. Gilpin, of the Society of Friends, was called to the chair.

The CHAIRMAN having stated that the object of the Association in appointing this course of lectures to be delivered was to obtain the liberation of religion from all State interference, proceeded to observe that the principles advocated by the society were widening and deepening throughout the length and breadth of this country and of all other countries [hear, hear]. It was beginning to be seen that State influence had always retarded but had never aided vital Christianity, and therefore they were prepared to renounce at once and for ever the principle of State interference [cheers]. He cordially congratulated the Association upon the plan they had adopted in giving lectures of this character, which he could not but conceive were well calculated to promote the object in view. He had now only to call upon his

friend Mr. Burnet to enter upon the proceedings of the evening.

The rev. lecturer having been greeted with loud applause, said there was one thing with which the friends of Voluntaryism in connexion with religion had been constantly taunted, and that was, that they wanted the lion's share for themselves [laughter and cheers], or if not the lion's share, some part of the proceeds of that money which was given by the State for the support of religion. It was frequently said that they had no other reason for the course they adopted than the fact that they themselves could not touch the funds that they were constantly assailing—that they were stimulated by envy. If there were any truth in this declaration, Voluntaryists would be the most unworthy of men. Such would indeed be envy of the very worst form, because it would be adding hypocrisy to envy. He had never heard a worse charge brought against any body of individuals than this. If they found one and another of their number slipping into the Church [hear, hear], getting a living or a plurality of livings—rising to a deanery, or perhaps a bishopric, then it might be said, those men are all alike, and the persons who have made their escape into this elysium of wealth are only specimens of persons that are agitating the question of finance until they can secure wealth to themselves; and some might be ready to say, well, we have seen those Dissenters finding their way into the Church. To be sure they have—but not the Dissenters that came out on the voluntary platform [loud cheers]. They had never deserted their colours. They had never gone over to the ranks of the enemy [renewed cheers]. The persons that had gone over to those ranks were persons that might be designated Conservative Dissenters, many of whom had been Dissenters because they fancied they could rise better in the Dissenting ranks than elsewhere, and who at last had become Churchmen because a tempting bait had been held out to them and they had seized it. But they had not made their way to any distinguished eminence after all; but having been got by the Establishment, like foul fish they had been laid aside [laughter], and they were looked upon by those under whom they expected to rise, to say the least, as false men [hear, hear]. When General Bourmont, at Waterloo, deserted from Napoleon's staff and went over to the Allies just before the battle, Blucher, who was a rough, hardy, straightforward soldier, could scarcely be induced to see him. He was, however, at last persuaded. "But," said Blucher, "he is a scoundrel after all." He would not say hard things, but he believed that a somewhat similar opinion was entertained by men of the Established Church with regard to those who went over from the ranks of Dissenters. Then the charge was unfounded of seeking the property of the Establishment, when brought against men who were prepared to live and die under the colours of Voluntaryism. The Anti-state-church Society had held out a solemn placard as it were, and they had employed him to present this placard clearly and distinctly, and expressing their sentiments that not only no one party should partake of State support, but if that State support were to be given to all, all would, in consequence of receiving it, have relinquished their Scriptural claim to consistent Dissent [cheers]. They did not consent to the endowment of one, of two, or of all. No doubt, if all sects were to apply for State support, the Government would not refuse to grant it; they would then, probably, be relieved from all further trouble with respect to religion. They would say, We shall pay them all as they all desire it, and a happy desire it is for us. Now, if they were found willing to endow everybody and every sect, it was somewhat surprising that the people should be inclined to listen to any proposition for endowment at all; because the Government of themselves had no money. They must come to the people and say, We will pay you, but it must be from your own pockets. And that was what they meant. Then the fairest and best way would be to take the financial part of the affair into their own hands, and adopt the principle laid down by the apostle, that those who preached the Gospel should live of the Gospel [cheers]. But it might be asked how were the ministers of religion to be supported without being paid by the State? We looked into the word of God, and were told plainly that the labourer was worthy of his hire. This was the law of the word of God with reference to the support of the ministers of religion; and if it was said that that law was too weak, too narrow, let the Voluntary turn to the Legislature, and say, Do you revile your Maker? Do you tell him that he has made a law that his own people so much disregard that you are obliged to supply its lack of service, and must go and tell them, by act of Parliament, that they must pay what they have refused to pay upon Christian principles? Do you say that you are wiser than God? Do you say that, though he has given a law to his own people, they will disregard it? No, they might say, we were thinking of those who were not the people of God, and there is something in human nature that rebels against the support of religion. Then make it the first point in religious teaching to meet that something that rebels against the support of religion in human nature. Let the minister know he must do good or starve—let him know that he must teach, and teach usefully and profitably, or he must give up. There could be no objection to that course. Let the minister who did not succeed in his work give up, as other people did [hear, hear], and let those who were doing good continue in their work. But make the ministers independent of the people, and they would go on in their own cold, indifferent way, just doing what their predecessors had done before them. And where was the man that had looked to the facts, that could deny that the Establishment had slept in apathy until the sects that had received no support from the State had lifted their voice on the behalf of godliness [cheers]; had shook from slumber a dormant Establishment; had seized the thunder of the skies, and thrown it at those sleeping formalists upon the earth? They had shivered to pieces the defences that had been raised against any intrusion upon established monopoly, and they brought the elements of Divine truth to tell upon an ignorant and a neglected people, until from one end of the kingdom to the other a new view of Divine truth, and a new system of religious feeling, told the Establishment of the country that a new era was setting in upon the community, and that the Establishment must yield its supremacy and its power [loud cheers]. But what had the Establishment done? When Napoleon was expected to invade this country, it was thought he would turn his attention to Ireland, and martello towers were erected upon the Irish coast, but in such unlikely places that a most unnecessary debt was incurred by the

nation in consequence. The rumoured invasion turned out to be unfounded, but the expenses of the anticipated war had been defrayed by the people, and the Government were indifferent to the consequences. Let them compare the two cases—the case of the martello towers, and the case of the Established Church. The State principle would cover the land with churches, without thinking at all about the reasonableness of the thing, or taking into consideration the amount of population, and the likelihood of a large or a small attendance. The best reason that could be given for this indifference was, that the statesman viewed religion only through a State medium. He had not the clear achromatic telescope, by which he could look at the religion of the Gospel in its splendour and its glory. He saw it distorted and misrepresented through forms and ceremonies, and the sooner they departed, the better for religion, and the better for honesty. But if religion carried with it a moral power, it was just in proportion as that power was exhibited by its teachers that they would be the instruments of good; and if they could create that moral power in the hearts of the taught, they might be sure that their support would not fail. Was it possible, that if a man disseminated truth—if he instructed a community, bringing Divine truth to bear upon the feelings of the heart—if he could lay before them the evidence and the testimony of the Redeemer, and if that community became Christians in deed and in truth under the earnest efforts in which he might be employed—is it possible that they would allow him to starve before them? It was a moral impossibility that they would not shelter him from the storm—that they would not supply him in a moment of hunger and need. It was morally impossible; and moral laws were as sure in their operation as physical laws. But it might be argued, that the State system of endowment was for the purpose of encouraging the study of literature and science. Then the bribe that was offered was an inducement to the study of a religious literature that destroyed the religion of the affair altogether, and such a bribe was a direct perversion of public money, against which every religious man ought to protest. But for what were these prizes frequently awarded, and to whom? Very frequently to a bishop, who becomes celebrated for a correct edition, or a correct translation, of Greek plays [laughter]. He could name bishops who had obtained prizes by that means. Greek plays, containing all sorts of Pagan indecencies, had been edited by them, and they had been set forth before the public as prodigies of literary attainment, investigation, and research. The religion of the Bible should be kept independent. It was too great, too pure, to be touched by the hands of statesmen. They were not the class of men that had ever, from the earliest history of statesmanship down to the present moment, been distinguished for pure hands; and, therefore, their hands were unfitted to touch the great principles, or even the machinery by which the great principles of religion were circulated through the world [hear]. Let them look to religion as having its seat in the heart, as flowing from the heart, and bringing back its fruits from the heart again. Let it be regarded as a matter of moral principle, and not as a political expedient. Let the religion of Christ be his own. Let it be connected with him, and with him only. They looked to him as the great Head of the Church—they looked to themselves as his professed disciples—they were prepared to say to the men of the world, who would meddle with the fellowship of the disciples with one another, and with the Father and the Son and the Spirit, You are touching a sacred bond that will not admit of your interference; and then they would find that Christianity would go on and prosper, spread far and wide through the land, and the statesmen at last become Christians themselves, when they would see the propriety of sitting down at the feet of Jesus in the observance of New Testament ordinances, and creating acts of Parliament and acts of State simply for the management of temporal affairs, over which the providence of God had raised them [loud cheers].

A vote of thanks to the reverend lecturer was then moved by Nathaniel Griffin, Esq., and seconded by the Rev. J. H. Hinton, which was cordially responded to.

The lecturer, in reply, said, that he felt highly gratified at the expression of their accordance with the views he had been endeavouring to lay before them. It was in this way that the Association was enabled to collect the opinion of its friends; and if at any time they were traduced or misrepresented, the recollection that they could come into the presence of so many earnest and fervent spirits, and receive their entire approbation, was a full compensation for all that they might be called upon to endure. They had committed themselves publicly, they had committed themselves unequivocally, they had proclaimed their own degradation, if henceforth they were found seeking one penny of public money in connexion with the support of religion.

The meeting then separated.

LANCASHIRE.—MEETING AT BURY.—A public meeting of the Anti-state-church Association took place on Wednesday evening, March 2nd, in the Commercial-buildings, Spring-street, Bury, when a deputation attended for the purpose of explaining and enforcing the objects of the Association. The large room was crowded to excess. John Bird, Esq., occupied the chair, and commenced the proceedings by stating the object for which the meeting was held, and commenting on the injustice involved in the union of the Church with the State. Mr. Riseman, minister, then moved the first resolution, which was as follows:—"That this meeting regards the civil establishment of religion as without foundation in Scripture—at variance with some of its plainest statements—also opposed to the general spirit of Christianity—and as a consequence exceedingly prejudicial to the interests of vital godliness, patronizing and sustaining principles—the most contradictory and dangerous." The Rev. D. Rhys Stephen, of Manchester, seconded the resolution, remarking, in the course of an able speech, that he had that day seen in the *Morning Herald* a statement to the effect that the Association was dead. He hoped that his friend, Mr. Kingsley, would bear this

calamity with Christian fortitude; for himself, as he knew it was a bouncing fib, he must admit that it had not had any injurious effects on his own health. John Kingsley, Esq., of London, moved the second resolution, as follows:—"That this meeting regards such establishments in a civil and political view as highly objectionable, and considers the present posture of our national affairs as making a strong demand upon the friends of civil and religious liberty simultaneously and strenuously to exert themselves to diffuse light and knowledge, in order to the deliverance of every section of professed Christians from illegitimate connexion with the State." He remarked that as this was the first meeting which the Association had held in Bury, he should point out the meaning of the union of Church and State, which he then did, and in an address of some length traced out the history of the Church of England from its commencement, noticing its different sources of emolument, the appropriation of its tithes, its statistics, and other important points connected with the subject. He concluded his most interesting address by moving the resolution, which was seconded by the Rev. Mr. Thorburn, in a short, but pointed and effective speech. The chairman was about to put the resolution to the vote of the meeting, when a gentleman rose to propose an amendment to the effect "that, in the opinion of this meeting, the objects of the Association would be better secured by the adoption of the people's charter," but upon the request of the many persons present, the amendment was subsequently withdrawn, and the original resolution carried unanimously; after which, at eleven o'clock, the meeting separated.—Public meetings are to be held at Bacup, on Thursday; and at Burnley, on Friday; and in the following week at Colne, Marsden, Clitheroe, Blackburn, and Darwen.—From our Correspondent.

CHORLEY.—Two lectures were delivered in Chorley, Lancashire, by J. Kingsley, Esq., B.A., of London, on the evenings of Friday 24th, and Sunday 26th of March. The lecture of Friday evening discussed the question of Church Establishments in its financial and political bearing, that of the Sabbath evening, (delivered in Hollinshead-street Chapel), in its moral and religious relations. Both lectures were able and eloquent, and excited prolonged and deep interest in the crowded audiences, by which they were attended. It is hoped, that the interests of the Association will be greatly promoted in the town and neighbourhood by the visit of this gentleman, and his luminous exhibition of the unscriptural and anti-social principles on which the connexion of Church and State is founded.

NEWPORT PAGNELL.—John Kingsley, Esq., visited this place on Monday week, and delivered a lecture on behalf of the Anti-state-church Association. It was a wet evening, and the admission was by ticket, but the public room which was used on the occasion was well filled notwithstanding. The subject announced was, "The Church in danger from continued connexion with the State." The lecturer dwelt upon the unsectarian character of the present agitation, and pointed to recent events as showing the complete subjection of the Establishment to the State, denied as it is the choice of its own functionaries, and the power requisite for internal discipline. He then alluded to the spirit of persecution engendered by a State-church, as illustrated by recent church-rate cases; and also to the fact, that it continually offers hindrances to legislative impartiality and general improvement. He concluded by urging that, to regain popular favour, it must cease to be a political church.

RECOGNITION OF PROTESTANTISM IN TURKEY.

The following is a copy of the document by which the Sublime Porte has at length placed Protestant Christianity on an equality with the other forms of Christianity in the empire. It is an event of great importance, and will mark the commencement of a new era in the history of Christianity in the East. This measure has been carried through by the persevering efforts of Lord Cowley, who is the representative of Great Britain at the Sublime Porte during the absence of Sir Stratford Canning. It is a measure so directly opposed to the interests, feelings, and designs of Russian, French, and Austrian diplomats, as well as to the powerful influence of all the Greeks, Arminians, and Papists in the empire, that its consummation is to be acknowledged as one of the wonderful instances in which divine providence turns the course of events contrary to their natural flow, reversing and baffling the currents of human influence.

TRANSLATION OF THE DOCUMENT.

To his Excellency the *Ihtissab Nogiri*.

Whereas the Christian subjects of the Ottoman Government, professing Protestantism, have experienced difficulty and embarrassment from not being hitherto under a separate and special jurisdiction, and owing to the natural inability of the Patriarch and the heads of the sects which they have seceded from to superintend their affairs; and

Whereas it is in contravention to the supreme will of his Imperial Majesty, our gracious Lord and Benefactor (may God increase him in years and power), animated as he is with feelings of deep interest and clemency towards all classes of his subjects, that any of them should be subjected to grievance; and

Whereas the aforesaid (Protestants), in accordance with the creed professed by them, do form a separate community;

Therefore it is his Imperial Majesty's supreme will and command, that for the sole purpose of facilitating their affairs, and of securing the welfare of the said Protestants, the administration thereof should henceforward be confided to your Excellency, together with

• Minister of the Revenues and Police of the Capital.

the allotment of the taxes to which they are subjected by law; that you do keep a separate register of their births and deaths in the department of the *Ihtissab*, according to the system observed with regard to the Latin rayahs; that you do issue the passports and permits of marriage; and that any person, of established character and good conduct, chosen by them to appear as their agent at the Porte, for the transaction and settlement of their current affairs, be duly appointed for that purpose.

Such are the Imperial commands, which you are to obey to the letter. But although the issue of passports, and the allotment of the taxes, are placed under special regulations which cannot be infringed, you will be careful that, in pursuance of his Majesty's desire, no tax or khorateh be exacted from the Protestants for permits of marriage and registration; that any necessary assistance and facility be afforded them in their current affairs; that no interference whatever be permitted in their temporal or spiritual concerns on the part of the Patriarch, or priests of other sects; but that they be enabled to exercise the profession of their creed in security, and that they be not molested one iota in that respect, or in any other way whatever.

The above document has been sent to the Pashas of Trebizond, Erzeroom, Damascus, Aleppo, and to the Governor of Nicomedia, with a circular letter, enjoining it upon them to perform the same duties towards the Protestants in their jurisdictions as the *Ihtissab Nogiri* is required to perform for the Protestants of the capital.

"Our readers," says the *New York Evangelist*, "will observe with pleasure that the above document makes no distinction of nation. It makes no special reference to the Armenians. Of course it covers all cases of conversion from any of the existing sects of Protestantism. It authorizes and requires the protection of Protestants, as such, against the patriarchs and priests of the sects from which they have seceded. Secession, then, is authorized from all sects."

"Another point worthy of notice is the entire separation of spiritual and secular affairs. The secular heads are Mohammedans, and of course can have nothing to do with the spiritual affairs of the church."

"The organization is also both comprehensive and simple. Every form of Protestantism may grow under it. It simply requires each communion to choose an agent who shall be the medium of intercourse with the Pasha or Governor, or with the Sublime Porte. It establishes no *imperium in imperio*. There can be no patriarch, with his constables, and prisons and courts of justice. There can be no anathemas requiring ejections from trade, corporations, and from all the spheres of industry. It is an organization involving no machinery and little expense, leaving to every man all the freedom which the general laws of the empire grant. Doubtless Russia, France, Austria, and the combined influence of all the previously existing sects, are against the organization, and may attempt to subvert it, but if it be God's design thus to introduce the Christianity of the Gospel into these lands of superstition and idolatry, He can easily preserve and protect what He has so wonderfully commenced."

CHURCH-RATES IN CARLISLE.—CARLISLE, MARCH 25, 1848.—The following letter, from the *Carlisle Journal*, will give your readers an insight into ecclesiastical doings in old Carlisle. Mr. Carr is a highly respectable member of the Society of Friends, and the tithe charge has been made by a clergyman of the State's "Baby," who is almost his next-door neighbour. This worthy clergyman makes large professions of his "personal regard" for Mr. Carr, and on a former seizure of his spoons, professed regret, and assured Mr. Carr "it was not done by his knowledge." This seizure—and the general awakening of the town by Henry Vincent's lectures—will open up the way for the introduction of the Anti-state-church Association here. Efforts are also making to spread the sale of the *Nonconformist*, which is much admired by all who have had the pleasure of making its acquaintance.—One who thinks "Baby" should be weaned.

TO THE PARISHIONERS OF STANWIX, NEAR CARLISLE.

"Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself."

"Whatever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them."

Feeling a jealous regard for the character of Christianity, I am anxious that all who profess to be guided by its power should act in accordance with its holy principles.

I believe that many of you are not aware of the forcible seizure of my property to support a place of worship, from which I conscientiously dissent; I therefore deem it to be my duty to give you the following information on the subject:—

The amount of rent charge claimed of me in lieu of tithe, by Thomas Wilkinson, vicar of the parish, is	£1 11 0
Cost of summons (though illegal)	10 0
	£2 1 0

For the above claim I have had taken out of my house, by warrant, one silver teapot, having been in the family for three generations, and much valued, one coffee-pot, and an American clock, amounting altogether, at a fair valuation, to upwards of Eighteen Pounds!

The illegality of this proceeding consists in the order of the magistrates being given under the authority of Statute 7 and 8 William III. chap. 34, instead of acting under Statute 6 and 7 William IV. chap. 71, which does not require any summons, consequently I have been put to additional cost for distraint.

You see, then, that not only is my property taken forcibly from me in direct opposition to all the precepts of Christ's gospel, but, in this instance, the law of the land has been violated. Not wishing to act upon the principle of revenge, I shall not prosecute, but forgive those who prosecute me; but I ask my neighbours seriously to ponder over these things.

Christianity is to be spread through the world by persuasion and spiritual means. The people who meet in

an episcopal place of worship have no more right to forcibly take property from me to support their worship, than I have to take it from them to support mine. You may tell me "the law of the land" sanctions it. I answer that in this case "the law of the land" opposes "the law of Christ," and was made in a dark age. And I believe there are tens of thousands of pious Episcopalians who are opposed to its injustice, and who wish to see it abolished.

In all civil matters I yield willing obedience to the law of the land, but in spiritual matters I desire to be the servant of Christ, and I call to your mind the illustrious example of the great apostle, who in the face of the arbitrary civil power exclaimed, "Whether it be right in the sight of God to hearken unto you more than unto God, judge ye."

If pecuniary considerations alone influenced me, I would pay these demands, but I cannot violate my conscience by yielding voluntary support to a system which I believe to be injurious to Christianity.

When I call to mind the sufferings of many of my forefathers, I am grateful for the freedom I now enjoy; but I trust the day is not far distant when this scandal to Christianity and liberty will cease, when men will have too clear a view of the character of Christ's kingdom to sanction the preying of one party upon another for the purpose of its maintenance.

I am, very respectfully,

J. D. CARR.

N.B.—Last year I had a similar distraint made upon me, when a number of silver spoons were taken to cover a small demand, and I have not yet had any account rendered me of the sale, which the law requires shall be done.

HEIGHAM CHURCH-RATE CASE.—EXTENSION OF CHURCH-RATES.—"The proceedings to recover the Heigham church-rate (says the *Norfolk News*), reported in another column, disclose an instance of infatuation almost beyond parallel. The facts are as follows:—There is, besides the old church, which hitherto has been sustained by a church-rate, a chapel in another part of the hamlet, which has been purchased and appropriated to Episcopal services. In September last a church-rate was proposed and carried in vestry, nearly all of which was required for the reparation and adornment of this new chapel. The principle sought to be established is, that Churchmen can multiply their places of worship at the expense of the public, and that Dissenters and others may be compelled to aid these schemes of Church extension. If one chapel may thus be fitted for public accommodation at the expense of all the parishioners, why may not twenty in various parts of the city be provided by like means? We are glad that a gentleman has been found who will oppose this most unreasonable and unjust proposition; he deserves the thanks of his fellow-citizens for his bold and manly conduct." The following is the report alluded to:—

TUESDAY.—NON-PAYMENT OF CHURCH-RATES.—The Churchwardens of Heigham v. J. Colman, Esq.—This case excited a considerable interest, and many parties who are seldom to be seen in the Sword Room—either on the right or wrong side of the bar—attended, this day, to witness the proceedings. It was evident, from the applause given to the defendant on his entering the room, that the majority of those present were opposed to the unjust principle of compelling one man to pay for the religion of another.

Mr. Tillett appeared for the defendant, and Mr. Field on behalf of Mr. Rump and Mr. Bailey, the churchwardens.

Mr. Rump, having been sworn, stated that the amount of the rates was 9s. 2½d., which had become due on the 30th September, 1847. The rate was a 3½d. one, and the assessable value of Mr. Colman's house, on the Newmarket-road, was £31 10s.

Mr. Tillett wished Mr. Field to produce the estimate, that he might see if the rate was a just one.

Mr. Field objected to do so, but his objection was overruled by the Mayor and magistrates, who ordered it to be produced.

Mr. Rump and Mr. Bailey accordingly went for it, and on returning,

Mr. Tillett, having examined the paper, said: This question resolves itself into a question of law, which, I apprehend, this court will not be able to decide—the question being, whether the inhabitants of this hamlet are bound to repair the parish chapel of ease, as well as the church. I believe, upon that point, that the law will be found to be with the defendant. This Episcopal chapel does not come within the provisions of the law which compels the entire hamlet to keep it in repair. I believe it is admitted, that by far the larger portion of this rate was made for the repair of the chapel; consequently, if the law be as I state it to be, this rate is bad; if, on the other hand, the law be not so, the rate will hold good—and that is a question which cannot be decided in this court. I dispute the legality of the rate.

Mr. Field: You mean to meet us in an Ecclesiastical Court?

Mr. Tillett replied that he did.

Mr. Field: I think you will find us there.

The case will accordingly be brought forward in the Ecclesiastical Court.

CHURCH-RATES.—A few days since, a looking-glass, worth about 25s., the property of the Rev. J. Blomfield, minister of Bethel Chapel, was seized for a church-rate of 2s. 2d. and costs, increasing the amount to about 8s.—*Cheltenham Free Press*.

ABOLITION OF CHURCH RATES.—Mr. B. Osborne has given notice of a motion for the abolition of church-rates. On this topic the *Leicester Mercury* of Saturday, the first of the enlarged series of the paper, says:—"The following petition has been prepared, and is now in course of signature, both at our office and that of the *Chronicle*; as well as at the shops of Mr. Winks and Mr. Fowler. We trust it will be so numerous signed, that our Members may not have occasion to blush when they present 'the petition of the inhabitants of Leicester:'"

To the Honourable the House of Commons:
The humble Petition of the Inhabitants of the Borough of Leicester,

Sheweth,—That the present system of providing for the decent observance of Divine worship in the churches

of England and Wales by means of church-rates, is regarded by many as unjust and unscriptural; causing great dissatisfaction and ill-feeling, which it would be desirable to avoid.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray your honourable House to abolish altogether the present system of church-rates, leaving the expenses of Divine worship in the churches to be defrayed by those persons who regularly attend the public services of such churches. And your Petitioners, &c.

THE BISHOP OF EXETER'S VICTIMS.—The Bishop of Exeter has prohibited Mr. Shore from preaching. He informed the person who brought the writ, that feeling it to be contrary to the law of God, he could not obey it, and that he purposed preaching as to-day, when, if he liked to attend, he would be able to give evidence. He will probably be imprisoned for contumacy. The Rev. C. Gorham has received a copy of the writ from the same prelate, refusing to induct him into the living of Bramford Speke. It runs—"Whereas we have, upon the said examination, found you to be unfit to fill the said vicarage, by reason of your holding doctrines contrary to the true Christian faith. We therefore notify to you, that because of such your unfitness as aforesaid, we do refuse to admit you to the said vicarage; and you there to institute, induct, and invest with all or any of the rights, members, and appurtenances thereof." The writ is signed by the Bishop of Exeter, and dated last Tuesday.

"MY HOUSE IS A HOUSE OF PRAYER, BUT YE HAVE MADE IT A DEN OF THIEVES."—The perpetual advowson of Whepstead rectory, and next presentation, was sold by auction on the 3rd instant, at Garraway's Coffee-house; it contains 2,400 acres, the tithes for the last five years averaged £618, and the incumbent is in his 76th year; it includes nearly ten acres of pasture land, in addition to the glebe. It was sold for £6,400. In 1843 the present vendors gave £6,300 for this property.

A HINT FOR NONCONFORMISTS.—A correspondent at Maldon writes:—"In the early part of the last autumn the Rev. T. S. Baker, the minister of the Second Congregational Church in this borough, announced his intention of delivering a course of lectures on the principles of Nonconformity on Monday evenings, during the winter season. About 100 persons, consisting principally of the junior members of families attending the various chapels in the town, with the addition of a few heads of families, engaged to attend the course; and thus far the greater proportion of them have attended the lectures regularly, and I have no doubt have derived much useful information from them. The rev. gentleman commenced his course with a short and popular lecture on the Life and Times of Wycliffe, and has gone through the history of the Hussites, the Moravians, the Waldenses, the French, the Swiss, and the German Reformers, and the so-called Reformation under Henry VIII., down to the times of the Commonwealth; and he proposes to continue his course with the lives of the Nonconformists in the reign of the profligate Charles II., and their successors to the reign of Queen Anne. In the course of the lectures that have been delivered (which have been restricted to one hour each) the rev. gentleman has very ably illustrated the principles of Nonconformity, as exhibited in the lives and conduct of the great men to whom he has called the attention of his class. Were the Dissenting ministers generally to adopt this or a somewhat similar plan, I am persuaded it would have a very beneficial influence on the Dissenting community, tending, as it necessarily must, to fill our chapels with a race of men conversant and duly impressed with the importance of our principles. We might then, too, see a better prospect—I will not say of the removal of our grievances, but of our obtaining just rights, as such a course of instruction must tell upon the electoral body; and we should not, at another election, see the cause of Dissent injured by the return of Tories, the advocates of every abuse, whether it can make any pretensions to antiquity or not, by the second votes of Dissenters, in preference to such men as Apsley Pellatt, Joseph Sturge, Edward Miall, Henry Vincent, and other defeated candidates at the last election. Should you think this communication worth a place in your journal, I hope the hint may be taken, and I have no doubt that good will result."

THE WESLEYAN "FLY SHEETS."—A pamphlet has been published by W. J. Adams, of London, from the pen of "A Wesleyan," entitled "The 'Fly Sheet' Test Act Tested, comprising Observations on the Inquisitorial Character of the Wesleyan Declaration of 1847, issued by the Rev. Messrs. George Osborn, J. Hargreaves, and H. H. Chettle." Having handed the pamphlet to a Wesleyan beyond the Tyne, says the *Gateshead Observer*, he has returned it to us with the following remarks:—

The Wesleyan Methodists are a body of people governed solely by laws enacted by their ministers in Conference assembled. Now, it appears that among the ministers there has been of late years a growing party of more liberal views than those that have hitherto assumed the chief rule among them. This liberal party, in order to increase their numbers and extend their influence, have been printing and circulating anonymous documents, termed "Flying Sheets," pointing out cases of misrule, favouritism, extravagance, &c. &c., and giving plain statements of facts, names, and dates; confining, however, the circulation of those "sheets" almost exclusively to the ministers, and not even extending their circulation to all these. By the ruling body these documents have been deemed to be false and calumniating; and in order to discover their authors, a "test" has been got up, calling upon all the ministers to sign it, declaring that they are not implicated, directly or indirectly, in their authorship or circulation. The pamphlet of "A Wesleyan" calls in question the policy of such inquisitorial proceedings among freemen, and thinks it rather the duty of the parties charged to have

proved the cases false, before they declared them to be calumnious, and before they called upon high-minded men to degrade themselves by submitting to such a test. It appears that the plan has failed; for upwards of 250 of the ministers have refused to sign; so that the parties who have thus gone a hunting are as far off their scent as ever. Perhaps there is little in the pamphlet to interest the people generally—or even the Wesleyans themselves; seeing that so few (if any) of the society have been favoured with copies of the "fly sheets;" and by such closeness the affair becomes little more than a squabble among the priests themselves. Perhaps, however, the pamphlet serves the purpose of "letting the cat out of the bag," and making it plain that the meetings of Conference are not always councils of peace.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

ORDINATION.—SQUARE CHAPEL, HALIFAX.—The ordination of Mr. Enoch Mellor, M.A., to the pastoral care of the church and congregation assembling in the above place of worship, took place on Friday evening, the 24th inst. Considerable interest was excited, in consequence of Mr. Mellor having previously announced to his people that he had objections to be ordained with the usual forms, and stated his views to be in accordance with those advocated by his late tutor, Dr. Davidson, of Lancashire Independent College, in the Congregational Lecture just published, that the church that chooses has the power and the right to ordain; consequently the service was one of great simplicity, and conducted by the members of the church. At half-past six o'clock, the hour for the commencement of the service, the chapel was filled. A platform was erected, which was occupied by Mr. Mellor, the deacons, and other members of the church. John Crossley, Esq., one of the deacons, took the chair. The service was commenced in the usual manner by singing, reading the Scriptures, and prayer. Mr. Crossley then mentioned the resignation of the late pastor, the call given to Mr. Mellor, and his acceptance of it. Mr. Mellor read a brief account of his personal experience, and a clear statement and defence of the truths he believed and intended to preach. Mr. Mellor has evidently no narrow contracted views of the sphere of the Christian minister, but will feel it his duty as a Christian citizen to aid in all the movements of the day that tend to the physical, mental, and moral, as well as religious, improvement of his fellow creatures. The designation prayer was then offered, and the service closed about a quarter to nine o'clock, the chapel being crowded during the whole of the time.—*From a Correspondent.*

Mr. T. JOWETT, senior student of Airedale College, has accepted a most cordial invitation to become the pastor of the church and congregation of the Independent chapel at Pudsey, in Yorkshire, and purposes to enter upon his labours in July. The chapel is a commodious building, with which two Sabbath-schools are connected, and is surrounded by a population of 13,000 souls, affording wide scope for exertion and usefulness.

BIRMINGHAM.—THE PEACE MOVEMENT.—ADDRESS FROM THE INHABITANTS OF BORDEAUX TO THE PEOPLE OF BIRMINGHAM.—A friendly address was adopted by a public meeting, held in the Town-hall, on the 19th of November last, to the inhabitants of Bordeaux, in France, to which the following answer has been received in reply, signed by nearly 1,700 individuals, including the Mayor and his adjutants of Bordeaux, the Mayor of Medre, eight councillors of the municipality, the city architect, the president and secretaries, and many members of the Chamber of Commerce, the president and judges of the Tribunal of Commerce, the secretary of the Administration of the Bourse, the president and vice-president of the Bordeaux Club, proprietors, doctors, merchants, and the most respectable parties of Bordeaux:—

The Inhabitants of Bordeaux in France to the Inhabitants of Birmingham in England.

Brethren and Friends,—We have read with a profound sentiment of sympathy the address which you have voted to us in your meeting of the 19th of last November. It was worthy of so important a city to commence this course, and we thank you sincerely for having selected us from among the cities and communes of France as the object of your choice and your friendly feelings. Bordeaux merits in every respect this preference. Essentially a commercial city, she long since learned to estimate the fatal consequences of war, and she joins you heartily in extolling the benefits of peace and the sincere union of nations. We rejoice with you in every progress that you make in the arts and sciences. May your commercial enterprises prosper, your wealth increase, and your moral welfare be developed. Receive, too, in exchange for your desires for our happiness, those that animate us, that Providence will remove also far from you those scourges which he reserves for the selfish and the wicked. Receive, dear brethren and friends of Birmingham, and all ye in England who partake our sentiments, the assurance of our lively sympathy and our sincere devotion.

The address was forwarded by the Mayor, with a letter to Joseph Sturge, Esq., the chairman of the meeting, from which the following is an extract; viz.—

I have experienced great embarrassment in answering worthily your appeal, because I had not at my disposal the material means which you have in England. Amongst us meetings are forbidden, and the municipal councils cannot either receive or make addresses. I therefore proposed an answer, which I have caused to be signed, and which I send you, covered with the signatures of the most respectable parties of our city. You can, therefore, look upon this address as the true expression of the opinions of the enlightened and liberal population of Bordeaux. I beg of you to transmit it to the town of Birmingham, and to give it such publicity as you may think useful.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A CLERICAL JOB.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

MY DEAR SIR,—I wish, through your columns, to call the earnest attention of your readers to a subject of deep moment.

In the *Times* of yesterday there is the report from a committee "of clergymen appointed to examine and report upon a plan for establishing parochial burial grounds."

The substance of their plan is this:—Parliament is to be applied to for an act by which all the metropolitan parishes are to be united under the name of "The Metropolitan Parochial Burial Grounds." A board of management is to be appointed, "consisting of twelve persons: half of whom shall consist of incumbents and one half of competent laymen." This board is to have power to purchase land, and existing cemeteries: and to make as many additional burial-grounds as from time to time they may deem necessary. The sum at first required is put down at £180,000, which the Government is to be asked to lend for forty years: or the parishes are to be taxed for the amount.

The greater part of the scheme consists in arrangements by which to meet the vested interests of different parties connected with the present system. Of these parties, incumbents, sextons, and clerks form the principal groups: each of whom is, as usual, presented with his outstretched hand for the accustomed fees, or offerings. In addition to these already established functionaries, chaplains are to be appointed for the new burial-grounds, whose salaries will form an item in the expenses of management. The grounds are to be consecrated by the bishop; the clergymen are to have the control "over the erection of tombstones, inscriptions on any monument," &c. Their fees "for permission to erect any monument" are also to be secured.

Such is a very brief outline of the plan. It will be sufficient to show its leading characteristics; and sufficient also, I hope, to rouse to the energetic action required not only to quash the entire scheme, but to introduce a new order of things in respect of interments.

One word as to fees. By ecclesiastical laws, the clergy are "firmly forbidden to delay burial, baptism, or any ecclesiastical sacrament—or to deny them to any on account of money." This law passed in 1222. It has never been repealed. The clergy know this. They rest their demand for fees at interments upon custom: and custom at common law gives them a *prescriptive* right. The statute law has, however, never yet sanctioned such clerical impositions. This mode of imposing taxes upon the public under the sanction of a new act, must be most vigorously opposed. Do not let us allow our oppressors to forge a new set of chains, and to fasten them with additional tightness about our necks.

I wish not to be understood as opposing the formation of new burial-grounds beyond the precincts of towns. My sole object is to call upon the Nonconformists of this country to unite in an effort by which to place the management of burial-grounds in the hands of the public rather than leave it where it now is, with the Church. One of the great constitutional rights secured by common law is that every one has a right to interment. The Church bows its assent to this privilege, but adds, "not Christian interment, except upon our terms." It is high time that English Nonconformists stood up for their legitimate and unfettered rights. Now is their time for action. The Church has taken its course. Sir George Grey was to be seen, the *Times* states, "this afternoon" (Thursday) by this clerical committee. While they act, shall we sleep?

I would suggest that a committee be immediately formed for the purpose of frustrating this attempt of the Church to grasp the liberties of the people. That committee might be charged with the adoption of all the means they could employ for bringing the whole question of interments before the public, and for securing this one great principle, that burying-places shall be open, unconditionally open, to all. They must not any longer be under the exclusive control of the Church. They are, or ought to be, national, not ecclesiastical.

There is at present no organized body which can take up this question. If six gentlemen would unite for this important object, they would soon enlist the sympathies of the nation.

I shall be happy to receive any communication upon this subject, and do sincerely hope the friends of civil and religious liberty will not remain inactive.

I am, my dear Sir, yours sincerely,
EDWARD MUSCUTT.

4, Montague-terrace, Kingsland,
March 24, 1848.

TOO LATE IN THE DAY; OR GOVERNMENT SUPPORT OF JUGGERNAUT.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

MY DEAR SIR,—I went to London on Friday to accompany my excellent and venerable friend John Poynder, Esq., to the Quarterly Court of the India Company, held on Wednesday. As we were proceeding to Leadenhall-street, observing the time, he very gravely said,—"The clock at the India House is always kept ten minutes after time!" I thought how expressive of the policy of the East India Government, and in nothing surely more than this infamous connexion with the horrid shrine of Juggernaut! I was deeply pained to see the infatuation of the Court in their determination to continue this obnoxious grant. I fear your pages will not allow me to enter fully into this argument, but it is evident that the Marquis of Wellesley, in his instructions to Colonel Campbell, in September 1803, on the conquest of Orissa, never contemplated the permanent support of the temple. I will transcribe a single sentence from this correspondence for the information of your numerous readers:—"You will be careful not to contract with the Brahmans any engagements which may limit the power of the British Government to make such arrangements with respect to that Pagoda, or to introduce such a reform of existing abuses, as may be deemed advisable."

It is easily demonstrated, and confirmed by the opinions of many of the officers of the Government, that no pledge has ever been given to support this horrid seat of idolatry, and misery, and death. I purpose to address a public letter on the subject to the Chairman of the Court of Directors. Some petitions to Parliament from differ-

* See Letter to Sir J. C. Hobhouse, on British Connexion with Idolatry, p. 7. (Snow.)

ent parts of the country might shame those abettors of idolatry in India, and put them, and their time, and their policy, more in accordance with the spirit of our common Christianity.

Yours truly,
JAMES PEGGS.

Burton-on-Trent, March 27, 1848.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

MONMOUTH.—At Monmouth, on Friday, Captain Somerset, Protectionist, was elected member for the county in the room of Lord Granville Somerset, deceased.

THE VACANCY FOR AYLESBURY.—The nomination of candidates to supply Aylesbury with a member of Parliament, in the room of Mr. Deering, whose election has been declared void, was to take place yesterday. Three candidates are in the field, two of whom are Tories, Mr. Quintin Dick, and Mr. W. H. Miller. The other candidate is Mr. John Houghton, a tenant-farmer, who is backed up by the Free-trade, Liberal, and Radical interests. Mr. Houghton would be a great accession to the House of Commons, being an agriculturist of great practical experience, and high hopes are entertained of his triumphant return. Mr. Houghton, says the *Aylesbury News*, is for free-trade, vote by ballot, triennial parliaments, retrenchment, and repeal of capital punishments. A good, strong, united pull will secure him victory; and we trust that Mr. Houghton will go to Parliament as the representative of no class whatever,—neither of the land, nor the farm, nor the fleece nor the flail—but as the representative of the people in the individual and the aggregate.

DERBY.—A meeting of electors was held on Thursday night at the Old Assembly Room, at which it was determined that a deputation, consisting of Dr. Bent, D. Fox, Esq., Mr. Madeley, Mr. Stevenson, the Rev. W. F. Poile, and Mr. Gorse, should wait upon Matthew Gisborne, Esq., of Walton Hall, and Laurence Heyworth, Esq., of Liverpool, to ask them to allow themselves to be put in nomination. The meeting was very numerously attended, and comprised every section of Reformers. The determination of the meeting to give a cordial and united support to both candidates was loudly expressed. A vote of thanks was passed by acclamation to Mr. Strutt and Mr. Gower (proposed by Mr. Madeley, seconded by the Rev. J. Gawthorn), for their services—especially to the former, who has represented his native town for a period of 17 years.—*Derby Reporter*.

A very large public meeting was held on Saturday at the Town-hall, Derby, at which M. Bass, Esq., of Burton-upon-Trent, and L. Heyworth, Esq., of Liverpool, both addressed the assembled electors, and were unanimously requested to come forward as candidates in the Liberal interest; to this they consented, and there is little doubt of their return. Mr. McGrath (who went to Derby with the intention of again offering himself, but who gave way the moment he heard that Mr. Heyworth would come forward) delivered an address, calling upon the chartists to give their support to both candidates, and on all sections of reformers to act in perfect good faith. Mr. Freshfield and Mr. Lord (a barrister) are to be the Tory candidates.

REPRESENTATION OF HORSHAM.—To fill the vacancy by the unseating of Mr. Jervis for Horsham, on the ground of treating, there are already two candidates in the field—Mr. W. R. S. Fitzgerald, the unsuccessful candidate at the last election, and Sir Percy Shelley, Bart., who have each issued an address to the electors. Mr. Fitzgerald says, he comes forward on the same principles as before, "the same steady determination to promote the true welfare of the country, without any servile adherence to party." Sir Percy Shelley says, "He should enter Parliament prepared to support the present ministers so long as they act up to the principles on which they are now acting." The contest is expected to be a severe one.

W. BUSFIELD, Esq., M.P.—We understand that Mr. Busfield's most active supporters in Bradford have sent him a remonstrance respecting his vote on the income-tax.—*Leeds Mercury*.

RUMOURED RESIDENCE OF LOUIS PHILIPPE IN LANCASHIRE.—For the last fortnight rumours have been current of the probability that Louis Philippe would eventually take up his residence at Duxbury-park, near Chorley. The matter is publicly alluded to in the *Preston Pilot*, which says, "It is not improbable but that the ex-King may come into this neighbourhood. He is, we believe, in treaty for Duxbury-park, near Chorley. It will be recollected, that the late Mr. Frank Hall Standish, at his death, left many of his best pictures to Louis Philippe, who, in return, made some exceedingly splendid presents to the present Mr. Standish (the owner of Duxbury)."

THE TEMPLE OF JUGGERNAUT.—At a meeting of the Court of Proprietors, in the East India-house, on Wednesday, a motion made by Mr. Poynder for the discontinuance of the support given by the Company to the temple of Juggernaut, was negatived by 57 to 4; so that Juggernaut's divinity is still recognised.

GOLDEN MINE IN A DUCK.—A short time ago, Mr. Hooley, of Daw-bank, purchased three ducks, the last of which was killed on Friday. When the intestines were taken out, a somewhat strange substance was found grown fast to the gizzard, which, on being examined, was found to be a piece of cloth, containing three sovereigns. The three ducks cost 6s.; and thus Mr. Hooley has had three good dinners, and been a winner by £2 15s.—*Somerset County Herald*.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

THE AGITATION IN PARIS is subsiding in some degree. In the clubs, violent motions continued to be made, but they were instantly repressed by the *Modérés*, who appear to be the majority. For example, in the Central Republican Club, on Thursday and Friday nights last, some young members proposed most extravagant resolutions, and caused so much confusion that the President sent to the Prefecture of Police for a detachment of the armed force. The Prefect, M. Caussidière, who is no less remarkable for *bonhomie* than for resolution, sent instantly a party of his *montagnards*, who by their mere appearance put an end to the tumult, and order was restored.

The Prefect of Police, learning that foreign labourers were repairing to Paris, attracted by the forced wages given in the Government workshops, has published a proclamation, warning foreigners "that they cannot participate in the labour and wages which the Provisional Government has assigned to native workmen. He therefore informs them, that if, notwithstanding this caution, they determine to come to that city, they will be liable to be turned out forcibly from the French territory, by measures warranted under the circumstances."

The Ministry of War is given to General Cavaignac, Governor of Algeria: he is of M. Armand Marrast's party, and may somewhat restrain the excesses of M. Ledru Rollin. Till General Cavaignac returns from Algeria, his portfolio will be held by M. Arago *ad interim*.

General Changarnier succeeds to the Governorship of Algeria.

The Government has postponed the period of payment of drafts, bills of exchange, &c., till the 15th of April.

The Governor of the Bank of France notifies, that from the 20th of March the Bank will exchange its 1,000 franc notes for nine of 100, or four of 200, and a coupon of 100, allowing 100 complimentary francs in cash.

The money-changers of Paris met on Tuesday, and decided, in order to maintain the circulation of specie, that they would pay a premium of 2f. 50c. per 1,000f. cash, and change bills of the same amount at a maximum of 5f.

M. Thiers has issued a remarkable address to the electors of the department of the Bouches du Rhone, who had offered him their suffrages at the approaching elections. He says:—

It is very true that I neither desired nor wished for the Republic; for, in my opinion, constitutional monarchy was sufficient to secure us a large share of liberty; and the state of England during the last two centuries seemed to me a destiny not to be disdained by any country. Providence has decided otherwise; I incline myself before its decrees; and, though I am ready to resist all tyranny, I will never resist the force of things manifested by striking signs. I therefore accept the Republic without any *arrière pensée*; but I do not mean to disavow any part of my life."

THE TREE OF LIBERTY.—On Wednesday, an immense *cortège* of citizens, with a battalion of the Tenth Legion, and a battalion of the National Guard Mobile, planted a tree of Liberty in the Champ de Mars. The curate of St. Pierre de Gros Caillon commenced the ceremony of benediction, when a rainbow appeared. "Children," cried the curate, "that is the sign of alliance that God, four thousand years since, made with his people. At the opening of a new and holy era, that is opened to us by the freeing of nations: let us salute the sign by which God renews his merciful alliance, and announces that he will bless our destinies." Ledru Rollin inaugurated the tree. After his speech, an officer of the line approached him, and, his eyes filled with tears, expressed the grief of the regular troops at being removed from Paris, and demanded the recall of the army; to which Ledru Rollin replied, by protesting against mistrust of the troops as unworthy of French generosity. "What, moreover, could three or four regiments effect?" Ledru Rollin retired, followed by a numerous crowd, crying, "Ledru Rollin for ever! the Republic for ever!"

The arbitrary conduct of many Government commissioners had excited the greatest irritation. At Lyons, for instance, M. Emmanuel Arago, *propre motu*, had doubled the taxes, and had forbidden the egress of silver coin from the town. At Bordeaux, the arrival of a new commissioner, M. Latrade, to supersede M. Chevallier, who had won the liking of the citizens, had provoked a tumult; and M. Latrade was fain to fly.

Canvassing for seats in the National Assembly was actually in progress. It was believed that the Assembly would present a curious picture. For example, it was likely to have for its President Arthur O'Connor, who would, it was expected, be elected at Montargis, and would as the *doyen* (eldest member) of the Chamber (being in his 86th year) become the Provisional President as a matter of course.

THE ENGLISH CONTINUE TO QUIT PARIS. This is scarcely to be wondered at, for the writings of many of their countrymen, like a firebrand, are of a sort to make them take to their heels again. Timid Englishmen write spasmodic letters, when once safe at home. British subjects are at the mercy of the trading Gaul. A milliner threatens to denounce her customers unless a new gown be paid for at a double price. And straightway, the affrighted lady has throughout the day a cold thrill at the neck, thinking of the guillotine—and Robespierre, Marat, Danton, and the rest of the bloodsuckers smack their lips at her from the chintz of her bed-curtains

through the night. If the English inhabitants—the few that remain—are outraged, they may mainly thank English printers' ink for the insult. When ladies and gentlemen—the latter good old women spoiled—are permitted to put each his day-dream and night-mare into print—when the lightest expression of the merest *gamin* of Paris is set forth as the heart-deep sentiment of Frenchmen; and the quick sensibilities of a nation are stung by pismire gossip—shall we wonder if the follies of the absent are visited upon the guiltless? At present, however, I have witnessed nothing but courtesy towards the English. Indeed, a courtesy refused to Frenchmen.—*Douglas Jerrold in his Newspaper*.

THE STORY OF M. DE LAMARTINE OR M. GARNIER PAGES having put a pistol to the head of M. Ledru Rollin, and threatened to blow out his brains if he made an appeal to the people, turns out to be a fabrication. The story now current in the best circles is, that when M. Ledru Rollin said he would open the window of the council-room and denounce his colleagues to the people as *mauvais patriotes*, M. de Lamartine opened a drawer, and took out some papers connected with the administration of M. Ledru Rollin, threatening, if he stirred, to reveal their contents to the multitude, who would, on learning their nature, be anything but the friends of M. Ledru Rollin. Be the story true or false, it is certain that the Minister of the Interior no longer opposes his opinion in the Council to that of his colleagues.

Some singular discoveries have been made in the ministerial office of Neuchâtel. It appears that it was the intention of Austria, Prussia, and France to break up the Swiss pact of 1815, and reconstitute Switzerland into three or four separate confederations, the Sonderbund forming one.

CORRUPTION OF THE LATE GOVERNMENT.—The *Moniteur* has published a document found among the papers left by M. Genie, the secretary of M. Guizot, which has caused great scandal. It is a report by M. Bouchy, late Procureur du Roi, on charges made against M. Libri, a member of the Institute, and a professor of the University, of stealing valuable and unique books, to the value of some 400,000 francs, from various libraries in Paris, Carpentras, Montpellier, the Chartreuse at Grenoble, and other places, to which he obtained access as a political writer in the service of Guizot and Duchâtel. Several of the books and documents have been sold by auction; and some have even been brought over to the British Museum. M. Libri was the intimate friend and confidant of M. Guizot up to the last, though the Government had information on the charges of two years' date. M. Libri has escaped to England. It is stated that in all the bureaux, correspondence proving the most disgraceful venality of nearly all the ex-King's Ministers and agents have been discovered. M. Guizot stands alone unimpeached of personal venality; yet it is plain he knew of all the corruption around him.

THE ARISTOCRACY OF ENGLAND, remarks the *Paris National*, is out of humour. What is passing here astonishes and alarms it. Let the miseries of the working classes be relieved; but to imagine them fraught with understanding, to call upon them to deliberate upon their interests, to acknowledge them to possess political rights—is what was never before heard of—it is monstrous!

MARSHAL BUGEAUD has been summoned before the Juge d'Instruction of Périgueux to answer interrogatories under a commission from Paris to inquire into the subject of the impeachment of the late Ministers.

THE PRINCE OF MOSKOWA has written to the Provisional Government acknowledging the reparation granted to the manes of his father, [in decreasing the erection of a monument,] and offering the gratitude of his family.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE ELECTIONS.—The *Moniteur* of Monday contains a decree of the Government, postponing the general election of the representatives of the people to Sunday, the 23rd of April. The National Assembly is to meet on the 4th of May next. "The postponement of the general elections," says the *Times*, "has caused neither surprise nor alarm. The public begin to perceive that the Republic, and nothing but the Republic, is practicable or obtainable, and reconcile themselves with good humour to every measure which the Government deems calculated to insure its success. Financial difficulties remain to be overcome. They are not dissembled, and they are grappled with firmly."

The Irish deputation seems not to have reached Paris. A passage in the reply of M. Lamartine to the Polish deputation, on Sunday last, indicates the nature of the answer that will be given to Mr. Smith O'Brien:—

The French Government feels for the situation of Poland (said M. Lamartine); but the time and the mode of displaying its regard must be left to its own discretion. A peaceable movement will advance your cause more quickly, and more effectually, than an appeal to arms.

The Committee of National Defence had ordered the formation of a camp of 90,000 men at Dijon.

The Provisional Government had received from its Commissary at Lyons a communication in these terms:—"I send you certain intelligence, announcing that Savoy and the frontier of Genoa wish to rise and reunite themselves with France. This intelligence is taken from a telegraphic despatch, dated Avignon, March 21."

AUSTRIA.

The more recent accounts from Vienna throw additional light on the movements there, but still do not give a perfectly clear narrative. The conduct of the Government on the 13th and 14th seems to have

been vacillating: some changes were conceded on Monday, but on Tuesday great preparations were made by the Government to recover their position by force. The Palace was crammed with troops, and every commanding point was occupied by artillery. The measures of the previous day, however, had been fatal to an extreme course. The students and the populace were armed and organized; and it was found that there were not more than 15,000 troops wherewith to crush a movement of 60,000 fighting citizens. A decree of freedom of the press was issued and recalled, and then again formally promulgated. The riotings continued at detached points, and destruction of property became prevalent. The great masses of artisans in the suburbs were arming and joining the movement, and bodies of sympathizers were flocking into Vienna from the country. The night of Tuesday, the 14th, was passed in uneasy doubts. On the 15th the Archduke Stephen arrived from Presburg, bringing news of the effect of the events in the capital on the Hungarian Magnats: they had resolved to march from Presburg, and join in the fight. This was enough. The archdukes resigned, and the proclamation promising a constitution was issued. In the course of the day, Kossuth, the leading man of the Hungarians, came up with a body of his countrymen; and finding the turn taken by events, he assisted in allaying the doubts and excitement of the people. The Emperor drove out in a landau, and was surrounded by the mob: he was so agitated that he became unwell, and begged with tears to be taken back to the Palace. The people dismissed the horses, and drew him home themselves, shouting and manifesting a joyous loyalty.

The papers relate this spirited incident. Archduke Louis, enraged at the request of the students, turned round to the deputation, saying, "Good God! tell me who governs here—I or the gentlemen at the University?" Dr. Schilling replied, "Up to this hour your Imperial Highness has governed, that is certain, but who will govern an hour hence nobody can tell."

The *Austrian Observer* of the 18th of March announces an Imperial resolution of the present day, commanding the formation of a "responsible Council of Ministers" to deliberate on the principles laid down in the Imperial patent of the 15th of March. The Council to consist of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, of the Interior, of the Household, and of Finance, War, and Justice. The following are the names of the new Ministers:—Franz Count Von Kolowrat, Minister of State and Conference *pro tem.*, as Prime Minister; Count Von Fiquelmont, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Baron Von Pillersdorf, Lord High Chancellor, Minister of the Interior; Count Von Taffe, Minister of Justice; Baron Von Kubeck, Minister of Finance. His Majesty still reserves to himself the nomination of Minister of War. It also officially expresses approbation of the loyalty shown, during the last few days, by the burghers, and satisfaction at "the admirable conduct" of the students; hoping that, as far as academic duties will permit, the students will continue to aid in the consolidation of public order.

The Emperor, it appears, views events with the wonder of a child; he weeps at the sudden movements, but is compliant. The loyalty of the people, in the midst of all this ebullition, is described by a writer on the spot as unimpaired—

His Majesty, surrounded by several members of the Imperial family, appeared on the balcony of the Court Library, on the Josepha Platz, where the National Guard was drawn up in ranks, and was received with enthusiastic shouts of the assembled thousands. It seemed as if the acclamations would never end. Suddenly the national anthem was struck up; whose tones perhaps had never before sounded so solemn and impressive. They are not mere words when we say that tears of emotion and inexpressible joy fell from every eye, and every heart was deeply moved.

M. de Rothschild subscribed 100,000 florins towards the equipment of the National Guard of Vienna.

The Hungarians have obtained a separate Ministry under Count Louis Batthyany. Kossuth had been requested to take office, but declined; preferring to retain his position as a patriot. From Presburg, under date March 19, we learn that on the previous day the Diet decreed, by the unanimous vote of both chambers, the immediate abolition of all feudal right over the peasantry. Commissioners have been sent through the country to proclaim their freedom to the peasantry.

PRAQUE, March 20.—Numerous bodies of the National Guard are constantly patrolling the streets to preserve the peace of the town. Yesterday a deputation proceeded by special train to Vienna, to urge the immediate necessity of important measures in compliance with the popular will. Although the censorship of the press has been abolished, a National Guard formed and recognised, and, above all, a constitution granted, the people are unanimous in demanding further concessions, and the peace of the country depends wholly on the degree of success which may attend the embassy now sent to the Austrian capital.

PRUSSIA.

SANGUINARY CONFLICT BETWEEN THE MILITARY AND THE PEOPLE.

The concessions made by the King of Prussia on the 18th, abolishing the censorship and offences against the press, and promising to take the leadership of the German nation, reconciled the people, who assembled in the Royal Square to testify their delight. The King appeared, and was received with joyful acclamations.

At this juncture occurred, a second time, one of those accidents which seem by fatality to have commenced each of the leading insurrections of the pre-

sent epoch. The accounts of this terrible tragedy are very conflicting, but the most satisfactory we have met with, is that given by the *Times* correspondent at Moence, as related to him by a member of the deputation from Coloyne who waited on the King:—

They arrived there (at Berlin) on Saturday morning, and found that, although some rioting had occurred on the two previous evenings, peace was nearly restored. They at once attended His Majesty, and presented a petition from the Rhenish provinces praying for reform in nearly the same terms as those in which the other petitions have been couched. The King promised to accede to their demands, upon which they replied, "We have been so often deceived and put off that we cannot wait any longer, and must at once insist on a proclamation being issued, or your Majesty will cease to reign over the Rhenish provinces." The King was much hurt, but after some parley submitted, and a proclamation was forthwith prepared and published. Nothing could exceed the joy of the people, and a large body of the most respectable burghers in Berlin proceeded to the palace to thank His Majesty in their name. The military stationed there, perceiving the approach of a large crowd, endeavoured to oppose their further progress, whereupon several of the party stated that their intentions were pacific, and expressed great dissatisfaction at any opposition being offered to a peaceable expression of gratitude to the Sovereign for his timely concessions. At this moment, without any warning being given or any cause assigned, some evil genius prompted a regiment of cavalry to use their sabres against the burghers. The infantry imitated their example and fired indiscriminately on this dense mass of human beings. Their motives for so doing are as yet entirely unexplained, but the consequences were perfectly awful. The peaceful citizens, seeing their friends and neighbours dead and dying around them, fled in all directions, carrying confusion and dismay into every part of the town; in an instant the whole population was on foot; "To arms—Revenge—Blood for blood!" were shouted on all sides; barricades were erected as by magic, and a state of excitement prevailed which no pen can describe. The firing commenced at 2 p.m., and soon after became general through the town; the troops attacked the people indiscriminately, and cannon were brought to bear on the half-armed masses. A party of burghers got possession of two great guns, which they used against the troops, among whom they committed fearful havoc. The barricades were of enormous dimensions, waggons, trees, and stones from the ripped up pavement were heaped together, and made an almost impassable barrier, behind which the people acted. In the Linden (the largest street in Berlin) there were seven or eight, all most formidable, and one quite gigantic in its proportions. This latter was attacked in the evening by a Prussian regiment, and was defended by an immense body of citizens. They quietly awaited the approach of the troops, who with axes and hooks advanced to demolish it. The noise of the axes thundering at the barricade announced to the people that the time had arrived for executing their intentions; one overwhelming rush was made at the barrier, which was hurled headlong on the soldiers, and citizens and military lay pell-mell among the ruins. Many of the latter were killed; the remainder, deprived of their weapons and disabled by their wounds, were in a few moments despatched almost to a man, their arms being distributed among the burghers. No quarter was given, and the struggle, though fearful, was short. A regiment of Neufchatel sharpshooters towards evening fraternized with the people, and from the barricades were of the greatest service against the military, directing their aim principally at the officers, many of whom they picked off. In the course of the evening the Princes rode through the streets endeavouring to restore peace and quiet, but in vain. The Prince of Prussia was seized by the mob and subjected to the greatest indignities. It is not known where he now is, and his fate is quite uncertain. Until five in the morning did this fearful scene continue, and my informant says that thousands of lives have been lost. The gutters literally running with blood. At five the firing ceased, order was in some degree restored, and every soldier compelled to quit the town, which is now guarded by the armed burghers.

In the early morning several waggons were filled with the slain corpses and wounded bodies of the citizens of Berlin, which, preceded by an enormous mass of the burghers, were carried in funeral procession to the courtyard of the palace. The King was loudly called for; he appeared on the balcony, was requested to descend to the courtyard, and uncovered to survey the fearful spectacle. Cries were raised for the Queen, and on his Majesty affirming she was so alarmed as to be in an unfit state to appear, the cries were more loudly repeated; the King thereupon retired, and shortly afterwards returned leading the Queen by the hand; they were dreadfully affected at the awful scene, which they gazed on for a few moments in solemn silence, after which the crowd peaceably dispersed, carrying with them the torn and bleeding remains of their friends and neighbours.

Such is the account of an eye-witness of one of the most dreadful catastrophes on record, which has consigned to an untimely end hundreds of Prussia's most faithful subjects. The most generally received opinion is, that the officers, enraged at seeing the day won by those whom they regarded as *canaille*, and with whom they have never had the slightest sympathy, refused to give credit to their peaceable intentions, and were glad of the opportunity of "shooting them down." For some weeks they have openly declared their desire to "have a cut at the infernal blackguards," and this very expression was, while commenting on French affairs, used by a Prussian officer in presence of an English gentleman who was my informant. They have disgraced the uniform they wear, and in their own country are become the theme of universal contempt and execration.

The Prince of Prussia is said to have had hairbreadth escapes with his life. There were twenty thousand troops engaged; and the fight had been waged for thirteen hours when the proclamation appeared and stayed the combatants. Deputations waited on the King, and requested the withdrawal of the troops and the authorized arming of the people. The King spoke of his great power; and was firmly answered by a citizen—"A victory by your Majesty would in this case be equivalent to a defeat." By degrees all things were conceded,—

change of ministry, release of prisoners, and withdrawal of the troops. The smallest account of killed and wounded gives 600 of the people and 1,000 troops; the largest, 1,500 people and as many soldiers.

In the night, the King seized his pen and wrote an appeal to the people: it appeared at seven on Sunday morning. It is addressed—

TO MY BELOVED BERLINERS.

By my patent of convocation this day, you have received the pledge of the faithful sentiments of your King towards you and towards the whole of the German nation. The shout of joy which greeted me from unnumbered faithful hearts still resounded in my ears, when a crowd of peacebreakers mingled with the loyal throng, making seditious and bold demands, and augmenting in numbers as the well-disposed withdrew.

As their impetuous intrusion extended to the very portals of the palace with apprehended sinister views, and insults were offered to my valiant and faithful soldiers, the court-yard was cleared by the cavalry, *at walking pace and with their weapons sheathed*; and two guns of the infantry went off of themselves, without, thanks be to God! causing any injury. A band of wicked men, chiefly consisting of foreigners, who, although searched for, have succeeded in concealing themselves for more than a week, have converted this circumstance into a palpable untruth, and have filled the excited minds of my faithful and beloved Berliners with thoughts of vengeance for supposed bloodshed; and thus have they become the fearful authors of bloodshed themselves. My troops, your brothers and fellow countrymen, did not make use of their weapons till forced to do so by several shots at them from the Königs Strasse. The victorious advance of the troops was the necessary consequence.

He pledges his word that the streets and squares shall be cleared of the troops, and concludes:—

Your loving Queen, and truly your genuine mother and friend, who is lying on a sick bed, joins her heartfelt and tearful supplication with mine.

Written during the night of the 18th and 19th of March, 1848.

FREDERICK WILLIAM.

Soon after the appearance of this address, a report got abroad that the Ministers de Thile, Eichorn, Savigny, and Bodelschwingh, or Stollberg, had resigned. These things together once more inspired the people with good feelings. At two o'clock they were overjoyed by the publication of the names of a new Ministry, containing great popular favourites in important positions,—namely, Arnim, President, with the added department *pro tempore* of Foreign Affairs and Constitutional questions; Count Schwerin, Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs; and Provincial Councillor Auerswald, Minister of the Interior. The Ministers of Justice and Courts, Stollberg and Von Rohr, were to retain their posts till arrangements could be made for replacing them. M. Kühne, Director of Taxes, was to be Minister of Finance *ad interim*.

On Monday, the 20th, the King followed up the proclamation of Sunday morning by publishing this amnesty:—

I have already announced yesterday that I have cordially forgiven and forgotten everything. In order that no doubt may remain that I include all my subjects in this act of forgiveness, and because I earnestly desire that the approaching eventful future of our Fatherland may not be saddened by any painful retrospect, I hereby announce full pardon to all who have been accused or condemned for political offences, or for misdemeanours committed against the laws which regulate the press.

The Minister of Justice, Von Udden, is charged with the immediate execution of this amnesty.

FREDERICK WILLIAM.

The countersignature of this decree of clemency seems to have been the graceful conclusion of M. Uhden's career. He immediately after resigned; and the King appointed Dr. Borneman Minister of Justice. He also announced that he had summoned M. Camphausen, an active Liberal, "to give his valuable aid as one of the Ministry." In the evening of the same day, a civic proclamation announced the commencement of the organization of a burgher guard, and summoned the Schutzengilde, and a certain number of citizens, to receive forthwith their authorized armament. On Tuesday, the students were supplied with arms, by authority.

DECLARATION OF GERMAN NATIONALITY.

"Prussia" has ceased to exist: it is, by the will of Frederick William, merged in "Germany." The *Prussian State Gazette* of the 22nd instant contains a proclamation by the King, dated on the previous day, addressed "To my People and the German Nation," and calling on them for support:—

At this moment our fatherland is menaced by the most fearful and immediate danger. . . . Germany is a prey to fermentation at home, and threatened with danger abroad from more quarters than one. Deliverance from this twofold and urgent peril can arise only from the cordial union of the German princes and people under one guiding hand. This guidance I take upon myself during these times of danger. . . . I have this day adopted the ancient German national colours, and have placed myself and my people under the resuscitated banner of the German empire. From this day forth the name "Prussia" is fused and dissolved into that of "Germany."

It is my resolve to afford an opportunity to the princes and states of Germany for a general meeting with the organs of this Diet [the Prussian, already convened for the 2nd of April], on a plan which will be proposed without delay. The Diet of the Germanic States, which will be thus provisionally constituted, must enter boldly, and without delay, upon the requisite preliminary measures for averting dangers both at home and abroad.

The measures at this moment urgently called for are,—1. The institution of a general popular federal army. 2. A declaration of armed neutrality.

Simultaneously with these measures for averting impending danger, the German United Diet will deliberate on the regeneration and the foundation of a new Germany—an unity, not a monotonous uniformity of Germany—an unity in diversity—an unity with freedom. The general introduction of genuine constitutional legis-

lation, with the responsibility of Ministers in all the several states, open courts of justice, trial by jury in criminal cases, equal political and civil rights for all religious persuasions, and a truly popular and liberal administration, will alone be able to accomplish this great end.

On the same day, the King appeared on horseback in the Palace-court: he wore the German colours on his arms, and was surrounded by the Princes and Ministers, also wearing the German colours. He was received with great joy by the people, and spoke thus to the assembled crowd:—

It is no usurpation on my part to feel that I am called to save German freedom and unity. I swear that it is not my intention to dethrone any German Prince; but I wish to insure the freedom and unity of Germany, which must be guarded by German faith, and the establishment of a constitution—popular, German, and constitutional.

In a subsequent address he said:—

This day is a great day. It ought never to be forgotten. It is decisive. Gentlemen, you carry a grand future within you; and when in after years you look back upon your life, you will, I am sure, think of this day. The colours I wear are not my own; I do not mean to usurp anything with them; I want neither another crown nor another dominion. I want liberty; I will have unity in Germany; I want good order. I swear it before God. [Here the King raised his right hand to Heaven.] I have done nothing but what has often happened in the history of Germany. It has often been the case that, when disorder prevailed, mighty princes and dukes have come forward; that they have taken the banner in their hands, and led the nation. I believe that the hearts of the princes yearn towards me, and that the will of the nation supports me. Mark me, gentlemen, I ask it of you—take it down in writing, that I will not usurp anything! that I claim nothing except German liberty and unity.

The King, with his numerous cortege and a procession of spectators, traversed the streets, and several times addressed the people in the same spirit. One of them cried out, "Long live the Emperor of Germany!" "Not so," said the King: "I desire no such power." He was everywhere greeted with acclamations.

The Polish prisoners in Berlin, some lying under sentence of death, have been liberated by the Government: Mieroslawski made a triumphal exit from his prison, bearing the black, red, and gold flag of renovated Germany. When the procession passed through the Castle-square, the King appeared in the balcony. All this is significant: the Poles are a numerous, indomitable, and a highly military race; they will furnish formidable cohorts for a war to the north.

The unpopular Prince of Prussia has, it is said, left Berlin for England.

By a royal decree, dated the 20th inst., the King has approved the return, gratis, of all property pledged at the Royal Loan-office for the value of five dollars or under.

On the 23rd the King made a second progress through the city of Berlin. That capital was then perfectly tranquil, and the deepest devotion and enthusiasm were exhibited towards the King by the inhabitants. The Poles are on guard with the burghers of Berlin. They wear the German cockade combined with the Polish national colours.

The *Silesian Gazette* states that a sanguinary collision took place between the Prussian troops and the population of Breslau on the 17th instant, in which the people had the advantage. The troops were then withdrawn from the town, and at the demand of the people, all persons confined for political offences were liberated.

On the 24th, the King promised a popular law for elections—in other words, a popular extension of the franchise. A public meeting was held on the same day in Berlin in favour of universal suffrage for all males of 21 years of age.

On the 24th, the delegates from the common councils of the seventeen Rhenish cities assembled in Cologne, and drew up an address to the King. It is stated in it that the constitutional monarchy is, in the general opinion of the public, the most salutary form of government for Germany; that, nevertheless, much distrust exists respecting the mode in which, for the future, the important duties of the government will be fulfilled, and respecting the interpretation to be given to the system proclaimed by his Majesty. The address set forth the twelve following points as those which should be at once conceded, even before the assembling of the Diet:—

1. Transformation of the hitherto existing constitution (on the basis of the representation of the states) into a representation of the people, freely made by the people from their body, without any regard to the distinction of condition or class, with the lowest possible qualification (by taxation), for the exercise of the franchise, and without any qualification of that nature for candidates for election.
2. The representation of the people to be connected with deciding votes by a simple majority, and co-operation in the entire making of laws, and in all questions relating to national expenditure.
3. The responsibility of the ministers towards the representatives of the people.
4. The equality of all citizens before the law; protection of personal freedom; inviolability of one's home; personal freedom and the inviolability of residence can only be limited in a judicial manner, and upon grounds properly set forth.
5. Freedom of religious worship, equality of political rights for all citizens without distinction of religion, and the total separation of church and state.
6. Freedom of instruction and of teaching.
7. Unconditional liberty of the press, without any "concession" or any "caution" money being necessary, and without preventive measures. Press offences to be tried by jury.
8. Unlimited right of petition.
9. The right to hold public meetings, and to form associations.
10. Publicity in courts of justice and oral examination, trial by jury, and trial by jury for all political offenders.
11. Arming of the people, with their choice of their officers.
12. The dismissal and replacing of judges by a judicial sentence only.

The Berlin papers are full of the funeral of the

187 citizens who fell in the late revolution. The sympathy of the inhabitants was general, and openly expressed. The German banner, joined with mourning flags, waved from the Royal Palace and from all public buildings. The mourners, the parents, wives, and children of the victims, created a deep and painful impression upon the public. The students, who joined the procession in a body, were headed by Baron Humboldt and the rector of the University. The number of killed among the citizens amounts to 200, those of the military to double that number.

The *Berlinische Zeitung* says, that the King has taken a large number of those of the citizens who were wounded in the combat of liberation on the 18th inst. into his Palace and the apartments of the Duchess of Mecklenburg, where every attention is paid to their comfort. The Queen has given her own beds and family linen, and has the meals of the patients cooked in her own kitchen. She pays daily visits to the sufferers, whom she comforts and cheers.

BAVARIA.

According to letters received from Munich, of the 17th, the King had published an ordonnance, declaring that the Countess de Lansfeldt had forfeited her rights as a Bavarian. The director of police, M. Marc, was dismissed, and was replaced by M. Depechmann.

It was also decreed that, since the Countess de Lansfeldt had not renounced her culpable attempts to disturb the capital and the country, the authorities had received orders to search for her, to arrest her, and conduct her to the nearest fortress, that she might be handed over to the tribunals for prosecution.

The petition presented to the Chamber of Deputies by the citizens and inhabitants of Munich embraces reforms constitutional, administrative, and economical; among which are an extension of the franchise, equality of all religious denominations, trial by jury, a more equitable adjustment of taxation, &c., &c.

ABDICATION OF THE KING.—Lola Montes, says the *Times* correspondent, was right; the King of Bavaria has abdicated in favour of his son, and published a proclamation, stating that a new state of things having arisen, he begs to retire; that he has always ruled his people according to the constitution, and that he goes into private life with the consciousness that he has done his duty, and can look all men proudly in the face. There is no doubt that his retirement is owing to an anxiety to regain his "ladye faire," and to his disgust at being compelled to sign the decrees against her; the matter had been pre-arranged, and accounts for her voyage up the Rhine on Monday night.

On the 22nd the new King of Bavaria opened the Chambers of the kingdom. He declared that he had determined to grant a full amnesty for political offences, and that projects of law would be immediately submitted to the Chambers, securing the responsibility of the Ministers of the Crown, perfect liberty of the press, a proper representation of the people of the whole kingdom, including the Palatinate, the abolition of certain oppressive taxes, the promulgation of a new penal code, trial by jury, and the right of open courts.

GERMANY.

HANOVER, March 19, six o'clock. — His Majesty had sent an official notification to the Burgher Guard that he had dismissed Privy-councillor Falke. The burghers maintained the peace of the city on the 19th. No soldier was to appear, unless the burghers should require it. The King of Hanover has conceded all the demands of his people, and been obliged to submit to the bitter necessity of calling to the Ministry M. Stübe, the Liberal deputy of Osnabrück, who, for refusing to abet his Majesty in the arbitrary measures which he adopted on his accession, was prosecuted and imprisoned for several years. In a proclamation he has engaged, "under the now essentially altered position of all Germany, to lay before the Estates proposals for a change in the Constitution of the country, based upon the responsibility of the Ministry to the country, and upon the union of the Royal Treasury with that of the country." A second edition of the *Weser Zeitung* of Friday announces the formation of a new Ministry, composed of Count Bennigsen, Protz, Stübe, Dr. Braun, Lehzen, and Von Düring. Their programme combines all the liberal measures insisted upon by the people throughout Germany. The King has granted a municipal constitution to the city, which secures to the inhabitants the entire control of the police. His Majesty has further conceded to the city the appointment of a second deputy to the National Assembly.

At HANAU, after the Elector granted their demands, a most impressive scene occurred,—the whole populace, men, women, and children, soldiers and burghers, civic guard and ploughmen, walked hand-in-hand in procession to the market-place, where a rude pulpit was erected. A pastor addressed them, urging peace and goodwill, after which, with one accord, this mighty mass knelt, and returned thanks to God for having spared them the miseries of a civil war; they then sang a hymn and returned home. In most of the States where danger of collision has been imminent, the people have pursued the same course, indicating thereby the goodness of their cause, and their disinclination to spill one drop of blood.

THE INSURRECTION OF PEASANTS IN WURTEMBERG.—Tranquillity has been restored in the disturbed districts, the peasants flying in every direction at the approach of the troops. Many of the castles which were stated to have been destroyed (Oehringen, for instance) still exist, the people having contented themselves with burning books and papers, whereby they expected to become

free from the seigniorial duties which were levied on them.

THE NATIONAL MOVEMENT.—Amongst the signs of the times the following facts are worth mentioning. The inhabitants of Coblenz have insisted upon the withdrawal of the words "Prinz von Preussen" from the paddle-boxes of the handsome steamer which plies between that city and Cologne. The name has been replaced by the old German colours. People now call it the German Cocarde—*nomen ex re conditum*. In numerous German papers patriotic poems are published, with the notification that their appearance hitherto was prevented by the censorship.

All Germany sympathizes with Poland, and in the Chambers of the southern and central States addresses of condolence will be proposed, and, unquestionably, carried. It is said, on good authority, that some members of the Prussian Diet are likely to bring the matter forward at Berlin, in which case the three northern Sovereigns will be compelled to disgorge that which they so iniquitously obtained.

BRUNSWICK.—An order of the Duke of Brunswick substitutes the Germanic banner for the national colours of Brunswick.

BELGIUM.

The stoppage of the Bank of France has produced defensive financial measures in Belgium. The currency of the two countries is the same in name and specie; and the depreciation of Paris bank-notes, ranging from 3 to 8, or even 12½ per cent., operates as a premium on the export of metallic money from Belgium to France. To modify the pressure on the circulation expected to ensue from this cause, the Government has authorized the two chartered banks of issue in Brussels to suspend cash payment of notes of 100 francs and upwards, and increase their issues from 12,000,000 francs, which they jointly reach, up to 30,000,000 francs, against adequate deposits of title-deeds or Government stock, and under the supervision of Government inspectors.

SUCCESSFUL INSURRECTION IN LOMBARDY.

The news of the insurrection at Vienna became known at Milan on the evening of the 16th; and the people learnt that the Central Congregation of Lombardy was summoned to a National Assembly in Vienna. On the 17th, however, the Viceroy hurried off under an escort of troops, with such precipitation that he bore off some plate and tapestry belonging to the state. On the 18th, the people rose and demanded liberation of the citizens lately imprisoned for political offences. Their demands refused, a general revolt ensued; artillery was brought into play, and the full routine of an insurrection was gone through. No details have yet been received. All communication with the city was stopped.

The Piedmontese troops, to the number of 40,000, had crossed the frontiers to the support of the Milanese.

The Austrian troops in Milan still held out (on the 21st instant). Being in want of provisions, they offered to treat, but the Podesta replied, that he would listen to no terms until they should have evacuated the citadel. The conflict then became more murderous. The result was not known, but the news of the revolution in Vienna would, no doubt, cause the submission of the Austrians.

POLAND.

Accounts from Warsaw of the 19th instant state that perfect tranquillity prevailed in that city. Marshal Paskewitch had arrived there from St. Petersburg. The report of the establishment of the Republic at Cracow was not confirmed. It was said that the Russians had entered Cracow.

Poland is to rise like a phoenix from her ashes—we make no rash conjectures, we quote one of the leading journals of the Prussian kingdom, the *Cologne Gazette*, a journal which has ever advocated the welfare of Germany. It says:—

If we look carefully at our position towards foreign states, nothing is more certain than that we shall shortly be in open war with Russia. One month hence, at the latest, we must be in the field. The will of the German people has pronounced itself in favour of the re-establishment of Poland. Prussia will have to give up a portion of her territory to attain the great object—an intermediate kingdom between Germany and Russia. This movement has already commenced. A provisional committee has already been formed at Posen for the regeneration of Poland, with the sanction of the Prussian authorities.

This is plain language, unadorned by rhetorical effusions, but speaking to the point; and, if we are to credit the *Breslau Gazette*, 150,000 Russians are already close upon the Polish frontier.

The inhabitants of Posen had petitioned the King of Prussia to nominate Prince Waldemar vice-King of Poland.

A Breslau correspondent of the *Times* writes:—

You will have heard of the probability and popularity of a war with Russia. To this I will add, that no event could to-day be more popular in Silesia than war with Russia. Every man declares himself ready and willing. A regiment stationed in Breslau is positively ordered to march, and will probably leave the town to-day, *en route*, as a corps of observation to the frontiers of Russian Poland.

Prince Adam Czartoryski has published in the *Cologne Gazette* an address, to "the German nation" on behalf of the restoration of Polish nationality.

ROME.

PROCLAMATION OF THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

La Lega Italiana, of the 11th inst., contains a formal proclamation of the new Roman Fundamental Constitution by his Holiness. The mere summary occupies three or four closely printed columns, exclusive of the introductory address. The College of

Cardinals (chosen by the Pope) is to be constituted a Senate, inseparable from the same, and two Deliberative Councils for the formation of the laws are to be established, consisting of the "High Council" and the "Council of Deputies." The judicial tribunals are to be independent, and no extraordinary commission courts are to be in future established. The National Guard is an institution of the State. The Pope convokes and prorogues the Legislative Chambers, and dissolves the Council of Deputies, being required to convoke a new Chamber within three months, the ordinary duration of the annual session. The sessions are to be public. The members of the Senate are to be appointed for life, their number not unlimited. The qualification is the age of 30 years, and the plenary exercise of civil and political rights. The Senate will be chosen *par préférence* from the prelates, ecclesiastics, ministers, judges, councillors of state, consistorial lawyers, and the possessors of an income of 4,000 scudi per annum. The Pope will appoint the President and Vice-Presidents. The second Council will be elective, on the numerical basis of one deputy to every 30,000 souls. The electors are to consist of the *gonfalonieri* (mayors), priors, and elders of the cities and communes; the possessors of a capital of 300 scudi; the payers of direct taxes to the amount of 12 scudi per annum; the members of the colleges of their faculties, and the titular professors of the universities; the members of the Councils of Disciplines, the advocates and attorneys practising in the collegiate tribunals, the *laureates ad honorem* in the State universities, the members of the Chambers of Commerce, the heads of factories and industrial establishments, and the heads of scientific societies and public institutions assessed for certain amounts. The qualification of a deputy in the possession of a capital of 3,000 scudi, or the payment of taxes to the amount of 100 scudi per annum, and the members of colleges and professors of universities, &c., will be eligible *ex-officio*. The profession of the Popish religion is indispensable as a qualification for the exercise of civil and political rights. All laws and new taxes must be sanctioned by these two councils, and assented to by the Pope; but the Councils are not to propose laws affecting ecclesiastical or mixed affairs opposed to the donors and discipline of the Church. They are also forbidden to discuss the "religious diplomatic relations of the Holy See to foreign countries."

The present statute will be enforced on the opening of the new Councils, which will take place about the first Monday in June.

SARDINIA.

A letter from Turin of the 15th states that the following very liberal programme of the policy of the new Ministry was generally accredited:—

1. General amnesty in favour of all the Liberals, of all shades of opinion.
2. Suppression of the non-mendicant religious orders, and sequestration of their property for the benefit of the State.
3. Suppression of all the clerical corporations affiliated to Jesuitism, or believed to be so.
4. Sequestration of all the ecclesiastical property, in consideration of the assignment of an annual pension to the titulars by way of indemnity, proportioned to their dignity and charge.
5. Entire emancipation of the students and liberty of instruction.
6. Competition for public offices through the medium of public examination.
7. Request to Austria to evacuate Modena and Parma, and, in case of refusal, the cessation of friendly relations with that power.
8. Prompt, universal, and serious armament.
9. Modifications of the statute according to the vote of the Chambers.
10. A liberal electoral law, and speedy convention of the Parliament.
11. A political Italian league.
12. Suppression of the Governors of Division.

DENMARK.

SEPARATION OF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

The *Hamburg Borsenhalle* of Friday night announces the rising of the people of Schleswig-Holstein, the overthrow of the Danish Administration in those duchies, and the formation of a Provisional Government in Kiel, by which an address has been issued to the people, of which the following is the principal portion:—

Fellow Citizens!—Our Duke has been compelled by a popular insurrection in Copenhagen to dismiss his late advisers, and to assume a hostile attitude with regard to the duchies.

The will of the Sovereign is no longer free, and the country is without a government. We will not tolerate the sacrifice of German territory as a prey to the Danes! Great dangers require great resolutions, and leading authorities are required for the defence of the frontiers and the maintenance of order. In accordance with the demands of urgent necessity, and relying upon the confidence hitherto reposed in us, we have, in compliance with the cry which has been raised by the people, provisionally undertaken the conduct of the government, which we will carry on for the maintenance of the rights of the country and those of our native Duke, and in his name.

We will forthwith convene the united assembly of the States, as soon as the Sovereign is restored to freedom, or as soon as other persons are entrusted with the management of public affairs.

The proclamation is signed by "Beseler, Frederick, Prince of Schleswig-Holstein, F. Reventlou, M. T. Schmidt, Members of the Provisional Government, Kiel, March 24, 1848."

This Provisional Government was formally proclaimed at Kiel on the 24th, at six o'clock a.m., in the square before the Rath-hans. The greatest order prevailed. Altona has provisionally recognised the Government of Kiel.

The *Fädrelandet* of the 21st announces the formation of a new Danish Ministry, whose policy will be directed to the resistance of the rights of Denmark with respect to the duchies: a "Schleswig-Holstein constitution" is declared inadmissible. In short,

the people of Denmark are as determined to retain the duchies as the latter appear resolved to cast off the yoke of the mother country.

The Emperor of Russia, it will be remembered, lays claim to a part of Holstein as one of the agnates, and a secret treaty, offensive and defensive, is reported to exist between Denmark and the Czar. Strange vessels have already been observed dodging about the Sund.

IRELAND.

ARREST OF THE LEADERS OF THE CONFEDERATION.

On Tuesday, at four o'clock, informations were sworn before the magistrates of the head-office of police, by Mr. Kemmis, crown solicitor; Mr. Hodges, short-hand writer; and others, upon which warrants were issued for the arrest of Mr. W. S. O'Brien, M.P., and Mr. T. F. Meagher, who are charged with uttering seditious speeches, on the 15th of March inst., at the Music Hall. A warrant was also issued against Mr. Mitchell, in which he is charged with publishing in the *United Irishman*, of which paper he is proprietor, three several articles of a seditious and inflammatory character. Shortly afterwards, the warrants were given to police officers for execution. Mr. O'Brien was arrested in the evening, while in the act of packing up for France, whither he is deputed by two meetings to present addresses of congratulation to the Provisional Government. He was waited upon by Mr. Parker, the chief magistrate, who took his *parole* to appear in the morning at the head-office. Mr. Mitchell has likewise been arrested.

On Wednesday, the city was in a state of great excitement. At 12 o'clock, Messrs. Smith O'Brien, Meagher, and Mitchell, accompanied by a large circle of friends, both of the Young and Old Ireland sections, moved from the Confederation-rooms in D'Olier-street to the head-office at the Royal Exchange, to give bail for their appearance, in compliance with Mr. Porter's notifications. The shouting all along the line of route was tremendous, and more especially in front of the old parliament-house. By accident, a troop of artillery was passing at the same moment with their guns, which appeared to quicken the enthusiasm of the procession.

At the head-office the prisoners were informed of the extent of the charges against them—Mr. Mitchell for writing seditious articles in the *United Irishman*, and Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Meagher for inflammatory speeches. They were then required to give in securities for their appearance at the proper time, which was done. Messrs. Maurice and John O'Connell offered to become bail for Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Meagher, but as they were already provided the offer was declined.

After the proceedings at the head-office had terminated, the accused returned, and were welcomed to D'Olier-street by an additional crowd, amounting altogether to not less than 10,000 persons, who, undeterred by the heavy rain, cheered and shouted most vehemently.

At the council-rooms of the Confederation in D'Olier-street, the language used was remarkably violent, far exceeding in vehemence any previously spoken or written. The course pursued, according to the *Mail*, which speaks on authority, is attributable to the Cabinet, and not to the Earl of Clarendon, who would suffer much more rather than commit himself to such a struggle.

AN IRISH REBELLION SUGGESTED.

At a meeting of the Irish confederation on Thursday evening, certain speeches were made and resolutions passed, in which rebellion was urgently recommended. Mr. Barry was the chairman, and said, amongst other things, Were the men of Ireland to sit listlessly by while all the nations of Europe were tearing down the thrones of their oppressors? Was all the rest of the world to be free and Ireland remain a slave? No, no; the independence of this country must be achieved at all hazards. The bayonets of the tyrants had no terrors for other men. Should the law deter the Irish? [cries of "No, no," and cheers.]

Mr. DUFFY, proprietor of the *Nation*, proposed the resolution to which the council had come:

That the English Government in Ireland having prosecuted the speeches delivered at the last meeting of the confederation by two of its most trusted members, Wm. Smith O'Brien, M.P., and Thomas F. Meagher, we hereby deliberately adopt the principles contained in those speeches, and direct them to be printed and circulated throughout Ireland, at the expense of the confederation [cheers].

That (continued Mr. Duffy) was their answer to the English Government, and they were there to sustain it with their lives [cheers]. They were not learned in the law, and they did not expect to be able "to drive a coach and six through the indictment;" but, with the help of God and your (the confederates') help, they would drive something stronger—[immense cheering]—they would drive the council of national safety through it; and they would drive the green banner of 100,000 national guards through it [cheers]. Mr. Duffy took the leading points of Mr. Smith O'Brien's prosecuted speech, and said he adopted every one of them.

Mr. O'GORMAN, jun., seconded the motion, and concluded his speech by telling the English that this was his condition—peace and repeal, or war and separation.

The motion was passed.

Mr. DEVINE REILLY moved the next resolution:—

That the council be instructed to inquire and report without delay on the best, most effectual, and speediest means of organizing an armed national guard, composed of all sects of religionists, in order that the country may have available strength ready for its defence as occasion may arise. That the confederation have heard with much satisfaction that the Protestants of the North are engaged in arming themselves, as all freemen have a right to be. And that the council be instructed to invite the co-operation both of the Orangemen and the Repealers not members of the confederation,

He spoke at some length in support of this resolution. He said they should open the gaols for the liberation of the patriots with pole-axes and crow-bars. The rest was full of "barricades," "rifles," "pikes," and "powder."

Mr. JOHN MITCHELL next came forward, amid the most vehement cheering. That shout is my answer to Lord Clarendon [groans]. Seven or eight weeks ago, the last time I had the honour of addressing you, I emphatically said that you ought not any longer cry "Register, register," but "Arm, arm." I don't think anything has occurred in Europe, or anywhere else, that should have altered our minds within seven weeks one hair's-breadth. No French revolution or German revolution will gain us our liberty unless we are armed, and prepared to use our arms. I think we have been making speeches from platforms long enough. I am weary and sick of spouting from platforms, and writing articles in newspapers, while nothing decisive is actually done. Talk is very cheap, and we have had an enormous abundance of it. While the council, therefore, are considering their report, I conjure you, severally, in the name of God, that you get guns [tremendous cheers]. A good serviceable rifle, I understand, can be purchased for three pounds; and those of you who may not be able to afford that ought to provide yourselves, every man, with a sound ash pole seven or eight feet long [great cheering]. I suppose you know what use that may be turned to [cheers]. At all events, what I wish to convey to you is merely this—that speeches, and resolutions, and reports of your council, will not avail you in the least unless you all have arms and are ready to turn out [cheers]. I hope every man here participates in my impatience to see something decisive done. After some further remarks to the same effect he continued:—

I ask you whether you approve of my session? [tremendous cheers, and cries of "We do."] For myself, depend upon it, whatever I have published, written, or spoken, I will stand by. The Government shall have no trouble in procuring evidence. I tell them I did publish those prosecuted articles, and that they are "seditious libels" [loud cheering]. And sedition, let me tell you, is a small matter—I mean to commit high treason, and to ask you all to commit it too [cheers]. I tell you to be prepared to rise—there is no need to name the day now—but on an early day, or night—and to smash through that castle, and tear down the union flag that insults our city [loud and continued cheers]. I will now, sir, before I sit down, make one profession of political faith. A gentleman has told you that he, for his part, would be content with the "constitution of '82," and that he imagines that most of our confederates would be the same [cries of "No, no"]. Now I would not be content with the constitution of '82 [cheers]. I think that constitution was a humbug. It vanished in eighteen years, and I hope we may never see it again [cheers]. It is not necessary for us yet to settle our future form of government; but I must confess this one would be far from satisfactory to me. Indeed, the only point on which I differ from the prosecuted speech of Mr. Meagher is, where he suggests one final address to the Queen of England. I never will address the Queen of England [cheers]. I will have nothing to do with kings or queens, or anything pertaining to them, except the Court of Queen's Bench [cheers]; and whatever may be the opinion of my brother confederates, there shall be no rest for me until I see Ireland a free republic [loud and continued cheering].

Mr. DOHENY read a letter from Mr. John Maher, deputy-lieutenant of the county of Wexford, enclosing his subscription of £50, which he wished should be applied for the defence of the gentlemen involved in the recent prosecution. Mr. Doheny then read an address to the people, full of violent appeals, which was adopted. He then proposed the following resolution:—

Resolved,—That the council be instructed to inquire and report, at the earliest possible day, on the best and most effectual means and manner of holding a national council, to be composed of elected delegates from all principal towns and rural districts in Ireland, representing as far as possible all sects and classes of the Irish people, to consult together how the island is to be liberated most speedily from the dominion of the British parliament; and whether and how far the great national events occurring throughout Europe may afford additional means and opportunities for that enterprise.

Mr. Doheny did not advise a rising to-night, or tomorrow; but English dominion in Ireland must have an end, or we shall cease to be [protracted cheers]. I have come to-night to talk, and talk for the last time; what I shall do henceforth will not be mere talking. Are you prepared to vindicate your liberties? [several voices, "Pikes, pikes, pikes;"] "We are, we are, at once." Are you prepared to sell your last meal, and buy a weapon? [yes, yes.] Are you prepared to make this the last trial with England? [yes, yes.] Do you think the pike would be your best weapon? [yes, yes.] Then in God's name get pikes.

After some further speeches from Professor Stephenson, Mr. M'Gee, and Mr. King, of an equally inflammatory character, thanks were voted to the Chairman, and the meeting separated.

The confederates reached the hall of council in marching order. They came in clubs, headed by their respective presidents, and numbered altogether about 1,000. They looked imposing enough, and consisted principally of the better order of artisans.

After the meeting the clubs returned home in the same sectional order, cheering, but perfectly quiet. A large police force was in the neighbourhood of the hall, but their intervention was unnecessary.

THE DECLARATION IN SUPPORT OF LAW AND ORDER.—The signatures to the declaration, it is stated, now amount to nearly one hundred and fifty thousand. There are, in the list, several peers, a

great number of deputy lieutenants, magistrates, Protestant, Roman Catholic, and Presbyterian clergymen, &c. Various addresses have been presented to the Lord-Lieutenant approving of his conduct. Amongst these are the College of Surgeons and the Society of Architects. The majority of the medical students also presented addresses, stating their willingness to help the authorities in the maintenance of good order. The parishioners of St. Anne's parish assembled in vestry, and declared their support of Government and confidence in the Lord-Lieutenant.

THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, ever active in benevolence, have started on a new enterprise. They have taken several hundred acres of land in the south of Mayo, for the purpose of cultivation. Large numbers of the peasantry are now employed at the rate of from 8d. to 10d. a day, preparing for oats and potato sowing.

CONGREGATIONAL PSALMODY.—We are gratified to hear that Mr. Waite's fourth series of Psalmody Instructions is proceeding with vigour and success at Mr. Aveling's chapel, Kingsland. On Monday evening there was an overflowing attendance. The tunes were readily traced and intelligently sung. The effectiveness of Mr. Waite's method of teaching has become indisputable. Its marvellous simplicity is its source of power. We hope this peaceful revolution in our lamentable and unbecoming mode of celebrating the Divine praise will be yet more extensively felt and more warmly appreciated.

THE CHARTIST MOVEMENT.—The National Chartist Convention commences its sittings in London on Monday next. A very numerous meeting was held in the Town-hall, and by adjournment, in the street, at Nottingham, on Monday evening last, to elect a delegate to represent the Chartists in the forthcoming convention. The speeches were, according to the *Times*, of a very inflammatory character. A motion was passed with acclamation, that no more petitions shall go to the House of Commons from Nottingham, except the one about to be presented in favour of the Charter, and that instructions to that effect be given to the Convention. Seven candidates—namely, Messrs. Skerritt, Harney, Harrison, McDoual, J. Barber, Sweet, and Roberts—were nominated, and the show of hands was decidedly in favour of George Julian Harney, of London, who was declared to be duly elected a member of the National Convention.—The metropolitan Chartists intend to make another grand "demonstration" on Monday next, on Kennington-common; and, after the adoption of their petition at a public meeting, to march in a body to the House of Commons to have it presented. It is further stated to be the intention of the same body to meet on Kennington-common on the next day (Tuesday), and walk in procession to the Houses of Parliament; to demand an answer to their petition.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, March 29, Two o'clock.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM PARIS.

(BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.)

The entry of the Piedmontese troops into Lombardy is fully confirmed. It appeared the Austrians retired at their approach, and finally evacuated Milan, which the Piedmontese entered, under the command of the Duke of Genoa. The Austrians retired upon Mantua.

Letters from Naples state that a collision between the authorities and the lazzaroni took place at Naples on the 16th inst.

The intelligence from Germany announces the steady progress of revolution.

No further disorders had occurred in Prussia; but the King's sincerity being doubted by the people new pledges and guarantees were given by his Majesty.

Madrid letters of the 23rd announce the suspension of the Cortes by Royal decree.

WAR DECLARED BY SARDINIA AGAINST AUSTRIA.

(From the Second Edition of the *Daily News*).

(By the Electric Telegraph of the South Eastern Railway.)

PARIS, TUESDAY, 5 P.M.

Intelligence has been received that the King of Sardinia has declared war against Austria. He headed his army, and marched to Milan, where he was proclaimed King of Sardinia and Lombardy. The Austrians evacuated Milan on the night of the 22nd.

There was a revolution at Modena on the 20th, which was successful, as well as one at Parma, when the duke abdicated voluntarily, and appointed a council of regency.

The French Provisional Government has ordered an army of thirty-five thousand men to concentrate in Dauphiné.

AMERICA AND MEXICO.

The following has just reached us by the Ocean Queen:—

"Boston, March 11.

"News has just reached this from the south, by electric telegraph, since the sailing of the steamer, that the treaty with Mexico had been ratified by the senate. There were only fifteen dissentient votes."

THE NEW GERMAN CONSTITUTION.

PROPOSAL OF UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

The committee now sitting at Frankfort-on-the-Main have adopted a report to be presented to the Deputies, which assemble this week in that city:—

They propose that the Constitution should consist of an Upper and a Lower House, and that the Deputies of the latter

should be chosen from the several states throughout Germany. A majority of votes to be decisive on all subjects, and the debates to be public.

They are to be elected for three years, in the proportion of one representative for every 50,000 or 70,000 electors. The mode of election is to be similar to that now in force in Baden. —ALL MALES ABOVE THE AGE OF 21 ARE TO HAVE A VOTE, and are to be divided into districts of 500, each of which is to choose a deputy, and the deputies when chosen are to elect the representative. States in which the adult male population is less than 50,000 or 70,000 to have one representative.

The Lower House will decide on its own organization, and as to the distribution of business; it is to have the power of veto on any laws proposed by the Diet and the right of impeaching any responsible Minister. Both houses are to meet at Frankfort-on-the-Main on the 1st of February in each year. They are to continue their sittings for three months, or longer if necessary.

The President of the Diet is to be elected for three years, by and out of that Diet. His operations are to be conducted by responsible Ministers, and all resolutions are to be signed by them. He is to represent the country in, and name the Ambassadors to foreign states, and all officials, execute the laws and decisions of the Parliament, and in case of need convolve it at any time.

A Council is to be elected, composed of six members of each house, who are to choose a chairman. They are to consult with the President in settling treaties with other countries, in appointing a Commander-in-Chief, and in other important business on which the President asks for their advice, or in which they consider it necessary to advise him; they are also to have the power of convolving the Parliament.

A court of justice will be formed, composed of twenty-five members, eight from the lower, eight from the upper House, and nine others. They will decide in cases of accusation against Ministers, in disputes of one state with another, and in complaints which may be made against any Government for infringing the laws of the national Parliament.

The army is, in time of peace, to resemble that of America, and be very limited. It is to be supported by each State in proportion to its means. In time of war the Landwehr of each State is to be formed and organized under the command of the President of the Diet, or a general appointed by him.

Such, says the *Times* correspondent, are the outlines of the committee's report; from the constitution of the deputies who will attend the meeting there is little doubt it will in its material points receive their approval, and if so Germany will possess one of the most democratic governments in Europe.

A strong free trade party is springing up throughout Germany; in the North the Kings of Saxony and Prussia have expressed their intention of revising the tariff of the Zollverein, and throughout the Southern States public opinion is almost unanimously in favour of extensive alterations.

PRUSSIAN POLAND.—PRINCE ADAM CZARTORYSKI, and some of the leaders of the last Polish revolution (Chizanowski, Lieutenant-General Morawski, Bystronowski, and Czaplinski) arrived in Cologne on the 26th inst., on their way to Poland. On the news of the Prince's arrival, the multitude assembled, and a deputation was sent to greet him. In Posen serious disturbances have taken place. Martial law was proclaimed by the authorities, and the bazaar was taken by the Prussian soldiers, who are said to have shown great brutality in the execution of their duty.

THE DUKE OF BRUNSWICK has publicly declared his adhesion to the King of Prussia's leadership of Germany.

LOMBARDY AND SARDINIA.—Volunteer corps were marching to the assistance of the Lombards from all parts of the Sardinian territories, the greatest sacrifices being cheerfully made by the ardent youths, who are prepared to shed their life-blood for the emancipation of Italy. Free corps, organized in Switzerland, are pouring in from all parts to assist in the expulsion of the detested Austrians from the Italian peninsula. 600 students of Pisa, and 3,000 men of Placentia, were arming for the same expedition.

PARMA.—When the news of the insurrection at Milan arrived, the people rose and took possession of the city, after a slight resistance from the Austrian troops. The Duke appointed a Regency, and fled!

The *Times*, in its city article of to-day, says:—"Advices from Mantua have been received in the city to-day, which assert that an Italian regiment had joined with the people in that capital in an attack upon the other troops in the garrison, and had succeeded in establishing a provisional government."

According to *La Patrie* Russia is advancing large bodies of soldiery towards the frontiers of Prussia, Galicia, and Hungary, and the Prusso-Polish frontier is already garrisoned by 150,000 men; 30,000 men are concentrated at Michow, near Cracow. Paskewich, the Generalissimo of Poland, left St. Petersburg on the 16th inst. for Warsaw.

The *National* states that the physicians of Naples have declared that Mehemet Ali, who is at present in that city, is so dangerously indisposed, that he cannot survive longer than a month or six weeks.

There is no news of any importance from France, except that there has been a very serious fall in the public funds.

IMPORTANT FROM DENMARK.—(By Electric Telegraph.)—Hamburg, March 25.—Holstein has declared itself independent of Denmark. The King of Prussia has approved the declaration, and has promised to support it to the utmost of his power.

—Elsinore, March 22.—Both at Copenhagen and at our Castle active preparations for war are being made.—We have received an interesting letter relative to the state of affairs in Denmark, from a correspondent in Hamburg, which we shall publish in our next.

The *Allgemeine Zeitung*, a journal remarkable for its moderation, speaks of a war with Denmark as inevitable.

ALARMING STATE OF IRELAND.

The *Times* correspondent, writing from Dublin on Monday, says:—

I can state as a positive fact, that the Confederates now meet nightly in their club rooms for the purpose of being drilled, and that under the hands of practised teachers they are taught to march in time, form sections, close and open columns, &c.; and further, that the

"rifle clubs" are in full operation—that new pikes, twelve feet long, are becoming plentiful in the arms market, some of the misguided owners, acting on the advice of Mr. Mitchell, really believing that the time for an outbreak has arrived; and, to cap the climax of insane folly, a gentleman, at least in appearance, parades the streets of Dublin dressed in the uniform (green and gold, with yellow facings) of the Irish National Guard that is to be organized at the bidding of Mr. Smith O'Brien and his co-sedition-mongers.

Even the moral force repealers have caught the infection. Their organ, (the *Freeman's Journal*) now boldly tells the Government "that a little more delay [in conceding repeal] and the people will take the conduct of matters into their own hands," and it calls upon all sections and classes to unite, "and promptly,—that the next step be not delayed."

There was a monster repeal gathering at Limerick on Saturday, at which 15,000 persons are said to have been present. Dr. O'Brien, a Roman Catholic priest, was the great gun, and he adopted the tone and spirit of the *United Irishman*.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

The proceedings of both Houses yesterday were of little interest.

The House of Lords sat only for a few minutes.

In the House of Commons, a proposal by Mr. WAKLEY to present a petition from an individual praying for the abolition of the House of Lords gave rise to an animated and curious discussion on the limits of the right of petition. Sir R. H. INGLIS objected to the reception of the petition; but the general opinion of the House appearing to be against narrowing the constitutional right of the subject, the honourable baronet refrained from dividing, and the petition was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. HUME postponed his motion relating to the sugar colonies for a fortnight.

Sir GEORGE GREY stated, to the satisfaction of the House, that Mr. Blake, who had so cruelly evicted his tenantry in Galway, had been struck off the commission of the peace.

Mr. BANKES then moved that, in the opinion of the House, the powers, rights, and authority now vested by the act 9 and 10 Victoria, c. 105, in the Commissioners of Railways may be so regulated as to secure their efficient execution at a greatly diminished rate of charge. The expenses of the Railway Board had increased from £1,972 to £17,000. As this expenditure was mere surplussage, it ought to be cut off forthwith. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER opposed the motion, and stated that the Government had determined to appoint in Mr. Strutt's room an unpaid member of the Board of Trade, with the view of ascertaining whether the railway business could thus be provided for. After a considerable discussion the previous question was carried by a majority of 75 to 56.

The report of the Income (mis-named Property) Tax Bill was brought up, and the third reading fixed for to-morrow.

Mr. M. J. O'CONNELL, in the absence of Mr. J. O'Connell, gave notice that the hon. member would, on the 11th of April, move for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland ["Oh, oh!" and a laugh].

ANTI-STATE-CHURCH LECTURES.—The fourth lecture of the series was delivered last night, by Mr. Edward Miall, the subject being, "What is the Separation of Church and State?" There was a full attendance; and on the platform, among the audience, there were W. H. Ashurst, Esq., William Edwards, Esq., Rev. Robert Ainslie, Rev. J. H. Hinton, Dr. Hutton, Robert Gammon, Esq., Rev. E. Stallybrass, H. R. Ellington, Esq., and H. Bidgood, Esq. Mr. Ashurst occupied the chair; and, at the close of the lecture, a vote of thanks to Mr. Miall was moved by Dr. Hutton, seconded by the Rev. H. Richard, and carried amid great applause. Mr. Hinton delivers the next lecture, on "Church Property—whose is it?"

STATE OF TRADE.—MANCHESTER, TUESDAY, March 28.—Our market still continues as depressed as ever. To-day many houses have not effected a single sale, and where any inquiry has been experienced the prices offered have generally been so ruinously low that they have not been acceded to.

THE QUEEN v. LATIMER.—This important case was decided on Monday at the Exeter Assizes, and excited the most intense interest. It was an indictment preferred by the Bishop of Exeter against Mr. Latimer, the proprietor of the *Western Times* newspaper, for a libel, in which the Bishop was called a brawler and a consecrated and careless perverter of truth. The defendant pleaded, first, that he was "Not Guilty;" and then he pleaded a justification. Mr. Crowder, Mr. M. Smith, and Mr. Karalake, were counsel for the prosecution; and Mr. Cockburn, Mr. Butt, Mr. Serjeant Kinglake, and Mr. Kingdon, were counsel for the defendant. In our present number we can do no more than give the result. After the summing up of Mr. Baron Rutt, the jury retired for about an hour, and then returned a verdict for the Crown on the first issue, and for the defendant on the second issue. The verdict was delivered about nine o'clock, and was received with shouts of applause, which was instantly taken up outside the court, and directly communicated to the city, and in a very short time a band of music and a large crowd perambulated the streets.

CORN-EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29.

Since Monday the arrivals of Wheat, Flour, and Barley, are very fair, and large of Oats, particularly Irish. By the letters received this morning from the various country markets held yesterday, their trade was extremely dull for Wheat and Flour, at rather lower prices, which causes our market to be very heavy, but without any alteration in prices. The weather yesterday was fine, but we have since had wet; however, just now it appears likely to be fine.

Arrivals this week:—Wheat, English 3,070, Foreign 1,760 qrs. Barley, English 6,410, Foreign 540 qrs. Oats, English 2,760, Irish 15,220, Foreign 2,880 qrs. Flour, English 3,000 sacks.

TO ADVERTISERS.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"W. K." Next week. Perhaps he would have no objection to communicate to us his name and address.
"A brother Scot." Respectfully declined.
"J. Rowland." No, unless they have separate access to their own residence.
"A Christian Observer." Next week.
"J. T." Lynn. We cannot again open the question of the lawfulness of war.
"J. H. C." Bristol. We think the name of Cromwell is his best monument.
"T. O." We are unable to give him the information he seeks.
The communication of G. Slater received.
"W. E. S." mistook the meaning of the passage. By law as law we mean the embodiment of "you shall" in contradistinction from "you ought."
"E. D." Haverfordwest. The tone of the letter is unsuitable for the *Nonconformist*.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1848.

SUMMARY.

THE sun of freedom mounts higher and higher above the horizon, and pours down upon the different kingdoms and states of the continent brighter and warmer beams. Here and there clouds, generated by the long prevalence of despotism, conceal for a time his glorious countenance, but cannot wholly neutralize his power. Some days are gloomy—some tempestuous—some surpassingly glad—some—but on the whole all Europe sensibly feels the advance of spring. Everywhere old systems are breaking up—people are taking power out of the hands of princes—justice is getting the mastery over oppression—intelligence over force—mind over matter. Never perhaps since the world began was there such a shaking of nations—never were the throes of liberty more widely or powerfully felt—never were great changes accomplished with so little bloodshed. 'Tis the bursting forth of intellect from long confinement—the rising up of manhood in its dignity from the troubled dreams of an unquiet night. The movement is still onward, passing with electric haste from country to country, gathering moral strength as it goes, and becoming as an idea omnipotent over all the physical force that can be arrayed against it. It is well to have lived for such times. Whatever may take place in Great Britain, it will rejoice the hearts of all whose sympathies are cosmopolitan that the year of Jubilee has come for other nations, and that the shout of gratitude goes up to heaven from many people heretofore bowed beneath the yoke of oppression for their glorious emancipation.

We begin with France, in whose Provisional Government, notwithstanding some things done hastily, and some, as it appears to us, with mistaken judgment, we yet profess our confidence. Let it be remembered that they have had to fight against the innumerable relics of an old and corrupt system, against official forms of selfishness too strong for regularity to touch, and too contagious to be left in a position of influence. Let it be borne in mind that all which they do or attempt is distorted and caricatured by a daily press in this country in league with an oligarchy which dreads political progress. Let it be noted that the industry and ability of the men now in possession of power shames the notorious incapacity, inactivity, and class selfishness of our own Government—that they have succeeded in preserving order in Paris, and in gaining the adhesion of all the departments—that they have had to encounter a frightful commercial crisis, brought on chiefly by the extravagance of the government whom they overturned—that they have proceeded calmly with their work, amidst the discordant clamour of long pent up thoughts, now for the first time emancipated—that excited passions are already cooling down—that moderation and magnanimity are making their still small voices heard—and that the probability is becoming more and more confirmed, that the French Republic will become a great and permanent fact—and then, let the mean, irritating, senseless comments of our daily journals upon the sayings and doings of this government pass for what they are worth. Unhappily in France our press is thought to represent our people, and the tone of our metropolitan journals has already done much to chill that warm feeling of fraternity which Frenchmen were disposed to cherish towards their brethren in England. If war should unhappily break out between

the two countries, the *Times* and its compeers would have much to answer for.

Turning to Germany, we find the cause of freedom moving forward with rapid strides. An accident brought about a sanguinary contest between the military and the people in the streets of Berlin, in which the latter proved virtually the victors, inasmuch as the King of Prussia has been compelled to abdicate power as an absolute sovereign, and to assume the safer position of the constitutional head of the people. Frederick William has taken the initiative in the movement for German nationality, and by the boldness with which he has realized the aspirations of his subjects has not only saved his throne, but probably increased his political influence in the empire. As yet, the extent of the changes which are to be made in the Prussian constitution are not very clearly defined, but the King has given a guarantee of his good faith in appointing a responsible and popular ministry. Happily the work of regeneration is no longer the mission of German sovereigns. The King of Prussia may endeavour, but in vain, to keep the movement within his own control. The people of Germany have taken the settlement of the question into their own hands. This week the Liberal Deputies from the different states of Germany meet at Frankfurt to form the basis of the new national Parliament, to be afterwards submitted to the Diet and sovereigns of the empire. Their decision will be law; for the German Princes, not even the King of Prussia himself, will venture to disregard their recommendations. Ere long, Germany will rank amongst the most powerful, united, and freest countries of the world; whilst the union of the several states in one common bond will incalculably promote the commercial prosperity of the country, and afford another guarantee for the preservation of peace.

Advancing eastward we reach the point where the revolutionary movement is likely to receive its first decided check. In Poland, the despotism of the Russian autocrat presents a formidable barrier to the further advance of the impetuous tide—but in vain. Despite the armed legions of barbarians which strive to arrest its progress, Poland welcomes its approach, and arises once more to assert its independence. The banner of insurrection already floats over its ensanguined plains, and its expatriated sons hasten from every land to join in the last deadly struggle for Polish nationality. The contest will be severe, perhaps protracted. Northern Germany is eager to avenge the wrongs of Poland—the King of Prussia has broken the last fetter that bound him to Russia by releasing his Polish captives, and covertly sanctioning their insurrectionary designs.

The events in northern Italy threaten the Austrian empire with dismemberment, and increase the chances of a European war. Lombardy has risen in insurrection, and expelled the Austrian troops; and the King of Sardinia has virtually proclaimed war with Austria, by sending an army to the assistance of the insurgents. The latter power will scarcely be mad enough to attempt the forcible recovery of her Italian possessions, in the midst of her internal difficulties, and provoke a war, which can only result in another revolution, and still further dismemberment. But should the attempt be made, we fear Lord Palmerston will manage to drag us into the contest, unless he finds the people of this country resolutely determined to prevent any interference with the affairs of the continent.

The proceedings of our Legislature during the past week have been of comparatively minor interest. What little has been done has only served to show the increasing want of sympathy between the people and their so-called representatives. There have been several additional reports from election committees, resulting in the unseating of several members, and showing the wide extent of the corruption by which the present House of Commons was returned. As for any real attempt to amend the system, it is not thought of. That would not comport with aristocratic supremacy. The unseated members are, therefore, made the scape-goats of an essentially unjust system. Mr. Bright made a vain attempt, on Thursday night, to introduce a bill for the repeal of the game-laws, founded on the evidence given before the late committee. Ministers, with a majority of landed proprietors, would not hear of any interference with their field sports, whatever the amount of crime and injury which might result from the maintenance of the barbarous code; and chuckled with delight at Dr. Bowring's unfortunate blunder, by which the motion was disposed of. The hon. member for Manchester was not, however, to be thus foiled. He has given notice that he will renew his attempt after the Easter holidays, by which time, possibly, he may find a Ministry in office more willing to support this needful reform. The Income-tax Bill has been read a second time and passed through committee, after several unsuccessful attempts to amend its provisions and stay its progress. The House has, moreover, amused itself by laughing at Mr. Wakley's denunciations of our corrupt representative

system, and was thrown into a state of uncontrollable merriment—of a kind very much akin to that exhibited by the ex-Prime Minister of France on his impeachment in the Chamber of Deputies—when Mr. O'Connor, on Monday night, gave notice of a motion for the adoption of the principles of the People's Charter.

In Ireland matters wear a very alarming aspect. Government have undertaken the ill-advised task of prosecuting the leaders of the war-party for sedition. They have thus exalted these comparatively harmless preachers of insurrection into political martyrs. The sympathy in their behalf is daily extending, and can scarcely fail in breaking out into open violence, which it may prove more difficult to repress than Lord John Russell seems to suppose.

Elsewhere we publish an interesting letter from our correspondent in British Guiana, declaring fresh wrongs inflicted upon the oppressed negroes. We commend the melancholy fact therein detailed to the consideration of the friends of emancipation, as well as the supporters of Christian missions. The plantocracy have nearly completed their triumph. The last obstacle to the full exercise of their grinding tyranny is likely to be removed. Before long the Christian missionaries in British Guiana will probably be compelled to leave the colony. Surely it is high time some vigorous and decided steps were taken by the friends of freedom at home to speak their minds upon the matter.

THE ALTERNATIVE—DO OR BE DONE.

It is difficult to describe with accuracy the state of public feeling at this moment. The surface is smooth enough—so smooth that oligarchy sees its own face in it, and imagines a oneness of sentiment between itself and the people. But the quiet is not that of acquiescence; silence, in this case, is anything but consent. On the contrary, never, perhaps, at any period subsequent to the reform struggle, has there been a more general or settled disapprobation of the system on which government in this country is conducted—never has dissatisfaction verged more closely upon the borders of vindictiveness. Men, otherwise conservatively inclined, are beginning to nurse their wrath. They feel themselves not merely wronged, but insulted. They are getting less excited and more resolved every day. As hope of progress vanishes, they turn their thoughts, without much horror, to a quarter of the political horizon whence comes the tornado. Every "laugh" of the House of Commons directs attention afresh to the certainty that they who indulge it will have to pay for it before long in more extensive concessions to the popular will. In fact, their temper is just that of men who have been compelled to decide, "This must not, and shall not, last," and who, having so determined, calmly wait the opportunity, sure of presenting itself before long, of reading a lesson to oligarchy from the text of holy writ—"Pride goeth before destruction, and a haughty spirit before a fall."

Yes! It would be senseless to shut our eyes to the real condition of affairs. The fires are all burning—steam is being generated—and the safety-valve is tied down. The daily press misrepresents, Parliament mocks at, public feeling. The people have no adequate voice, no competent organ of expression. Their sentiments are belied—their hopes crushed—their dissatisfaction suppressed—their resources wantonly wasted. This cannot continue long. There must be great changes, or there will be a fearful explosion. The alternative is not proposed by us—it is in the nature of things; we do but register its existence. We say, with all the gravity and emphasis of which language is capable, there is danger, and it grows. We cannot, indeed, foresee precisely the shape it will take—we cannot predict the moment when the now stifled will of the country will declare itself. The probabilities appear to us the following:—Oligarchic need and alarm will push on the supple Cabinet to some decided meddling with European affairs, and war will be the result. War once declared, and all reserve will be at an end. The nation will walk up to the throne, and demand the instant deposition of Ministers, the installation of men whom the people can trust, the dissolution of Parliament, and an entire change of the system of government.

Meanwhile, however, steps should be instantly taken to open a definite, safe, and constitutional channel in which for the general discontent to take its course. We believe the thing to be perfectly practicable, and, with steady courage, easy. It rests with the few Radical members of the House of Commons to save the country. We submit to them the necessity of altering their whole system of tactics. They have done their best to produce an impression upon the House of Commons, and they have failed. Let them now turn to the people. A manifesto, issued in their name, embodying the broad principle of real in opposition to fictitious representation, exhibiting a sufficient nucleus of organization, and summoning all classes to the overthrow of oligarchic rule, by peaceful means, would evoke such a simultaneous and enthusiastic response, as would put the game

in their hands, and carry dismay into the ranks of those who now treat them with insult and derision. Let but such an appeal be made, let the end proposed by it be sincere and simple, let the basis of it be commensurate with the demands of justice, and instantly the aspect of public affairs will change for the better. We should recommend the adoption and publication, in the first instance, and without loss of time, of a document calling attention to the precise position of affairs at the present moment, and setting forth the necessity of a large measure of reform. The leaders of every section of the movement party should then be convened to agree, if possible, upon a basis of united action. This done, organization should be forthwith proceeded with—and, within twelve-months, we will engage for it, the oligarchy would be forced to strike their flag, and surrender.

The great want of the times is "a first step"—the next desideratum is unity of movement based upon mutual counsel and forbearance. Some party must boldly break away from the routine of political life, and strike out a course consistent with common-sense instead of inapplicable precedents—and there is none upon whom the duty more naturally devolves than upon the Radical minority of Parliamentary members. But whilst leadership would be cheerfully confided to them, it would conduce very materially to their success, to call around them, and frankly to rely upon, a council fairly representative of all sections of earnest reformers. Any attempt to resuscitate the League, would prove a failure, whatever might be its object. The crisis calls for a new combination—and we believe that, if wisely, patiently, and honestly sought, such a combination may be had. Good generalship, we are convinced, might speedily organize a people's party, which neither the wiles nor the force of the oligarchy would be able to cajole or resist. Whenever we can conquer our own jealousies, we shall be in a position to conquer all the forces of injustice.

We make these suggestions with the utmost seriousness. We are most anxious to anticipate violent changes, by wise and timely progression. Looking at all the elements of revolution now silently at work in our midst, we are convinced, in all sobriety of judgment, that the peace of society cannot be much longer guaranteed under the present system. We own, we tremble for an explosion—an explosion which whilst it might shatter very much that we would fain see destroyed, would also inflict irreparable injury upon much which we wish to preserve. Whatever is accomplished by the force of passion, will be done badly. We want the coolness and skill, as well as the promptitude and decision, of the surgeon to be called in. Therefore, are we deeply solicitous that intelligent, peaceful, earnest-hearted men should take the initiative. The changes which neither can nor ought to be prevented will then, in all likelihood, be constitutionally realized. Boldness now may save us from recklessness hereafter. Searching reform will prevent sweeping resolution. To the patriotic minority of Radical members we commend the consideration of these suggestions. They may lead the people to a peaceful triumph—or, as in France, may be dragged in triumph by others to most inexpedient and perilous extremes. The alternative is at present in their own power. How long it will remain so is a question which none can answer.

LEARNING OUR LESSON.

It is not only generally seen but felt that we are passing through a severe national ordeal. The pressure does not fall upon any particular class, but squeezes the body politic. Unwilling to learn our lesson in ordinary school hours, we are shut up to con it with the smart of the cane upon our back. With common industry we might long since have accomplished pleasantly what now, to our cost, we have to effect with rueful countenance. Such has been our familiarity of late with sorrow, that it seems needless to enter into particulars. Take as examples, a declining revenue, unequal and grinding taxation, a restricted currency, a dead lock in trade, the gradual bankruptcy of the middle classes, discontent and irritation of the masses—long-continued wet and gloomy weather, which not only makes a late harvest certain, but something still more gloomy conjectural—unmistakeable evidences of aristocratic pride, parliamentary impotence, and last, though not least, Whig stupidity and insolence. These are some of our severe tutors. From such a discipline it will be our own fault if we do not rapidly learn, and not learning we must hold ourselves prepared for increased flagellation.

The English mind, it is true, moves slowly towards its object; not so much from inherent sluggishness as from the effect of a false political education. Let it be considered how all classes of society have had their minds tainted with conventionalism—anobism—pocket-pride—class prejudice—party zeal, and pulsing sentimentality; and it is no great marvel that there should be manifested some lack of inclination or dexterity to give a straightforward look at truth. The national mind for many a year has not been obliged to sit down

and study the dictionary of the real, but has been thoroughly schooled in the grammar of the artificial. Many exceptions to this view of things may doubtless exist, but we fear not in sufficient number to invalidate the rule.

Well! we are now in adversity. Our minds are being gradually driven away from the sham, and accordingly begin to buckle up our attention to the real causes of things. There is a decided ripple upon that part of the national mind which has heretofore been stagnant. Every third person met in the street shakes his head or shrugs up his shoulders, exclaiming, "Where will all this end, and what will become of us? Things cannot go on thus much longer. I begin to be sick both of Whig and Tory, and would hail any party that would get us out of this mess by thorough retrenchment and reform." This general buzz of dissatisfaction—this partial relinquishment of party prejudice, especially when placed by the side of bankruptcies tumbling about our ears, prick men's minds onward in the way of inquiry. The pocket question, *par excellence*, is the one that will arouse the dreaming energies of John Bull; since of all men he most hates to solve that unpleasant problem,—"How can an empty purse be made to stand upright?" Now let this sort of tuition continue some months longer, and of that there remains little doubt, and don't be in too great a hurry with your scholar, and in due time we shall find the national mind looking with open eyes and kindling ire at the great burden which pinches us all—a greedy and impudent oligarchy.

Suppose our conclusions to be in this respect sound, and the impetus given to the public mind through the great continental revolutions now enacting around us greatly favour such views, then we may reasonably anticipate everywhere rapid learning in the right direction. The aristocracy will be the great school-book. The bitter ills which we now endure will be traced to the right quarter. It will be indignantly discovered that extravagant army and navy estimates, colonial enormities, excessive taxation, a greedy State Church, "Minutes of Council," an unnecessary pension and place list, Parliamentary majorities, are all stringently maintained to fatten a lazy but proud oligarchy, with their tribe of elder sons, younger sons, brothers, uncles, cousins, grandsons, and hangers on. The Black Book will, perchance, become fashionable, and be found in merchants' drawing-rooms. Statistics touching public expenditure will meet everywhere with ardent students. By and bye will come an under growl of indignation which will send Whigs, and all akin to them, to the right-about. The lesson being learnt, our much vaunted aristocracy will have to eat humble pie.

Perchance such views to some may appear sanguine. Probably the wish may have to some degree coloured the conclusion. Well, suppose the lesson not so readily learnt, we are cast upon times that rebuke a cold timidity. That we are upon the eve of important changes is felt now with a sort of national instinct. Omens of foul weather are seen flitting about. We are in the dark, it is true, as to the exact character of these anticipated moral revolutions, and also as to the trifling or serious circumstances that may bring them about. But warnings abound. Let our rulers take heed in time. The people may get their task sooner than is imagined, and then the doom of our oligarchy is sealed.

ARE WE AT WAR?

We are not joking, but ask the question in all sober seriousness—*Are we at war?* It is possible, before any persons beyond this metropolis, any of the thousands of industrious Englishmen, who abhor bloodshed and would be ruined by war, are aware of the fact, they, as a part of the British nation, may be involved in hostility with some continental power by the fiat of our Foreign Secretary. Yes, we can ask the question—"Are we at war?" without being in a position to answer "No." We make the inquiry from having seen in the second edition of the *Times* of Monday, a communication from its Paris correspondent to the following effect:—

The Sardinian Ambassador here is said to have received from his colleague in London this day the Protest of Lord Palmerston against the intervention of the Sardinian army in the affairs of Lombardy, threatening to regard such intervention as a declaration of war against England. The Ambassador instantly sent a courier to his Government, but which may probably arrive too late.

In the same journal of yesterday, we read:—"The Piedmontese troops have entered Lombardy." Possibly as the above statement is not repeated in yesterday's paper, the report may be altogether unfounded; possibly the protest was only an idle threat of Lord Palmerston's, intended to deter the King of Sardinia from interfering in Lombardy. Whatever may be the real state of the case, however, there can be no doubt that such an announcement is quite in accordance with our Foreign Secretary's usual policy. He knows how utterly futile would be the attempt to drag this country into a war for the support of any of his stale and effete notions on the balance of power in Europe.

He, therefore, only threatens what he cannot perform. This game may be played once too often. By his meddling policy, he may so involve us in continental disputes, that it may be scarcely possible to extricate ourselves without bloodshed.

It is possible, we repeat, that we are at war with a large section of the Italian nation. People in England have been watching with intense interest the progress of Italian regeneration, and have sympathized most cordially with the down-trodden victims of Austrian despotism. Encouraged by the rumours of tumult at Vienna, the inhabitants of Milan take up arms as one man, and after three days' fighting, succeed in expelling their brutal oppressors. The King of Sardinia, impelled by the sympathy of his subjects, sends an army to the assistance of the Milanese. Forthwith, we learn by this act that we, the English nation, who each one rose from our beds on Monday, March 27th, 1848, utterly unconscious of our impending fate, are in a position bordering upon war with the Sardinian government! Is not the possibility of such an event perfectly monstrous?

Supposing the statement is altogether unfounded, we see in it the great danger to which we are exposed. An overwhelming majority of the House of Commons have placed in the hands of the present Government the means of backing up any pretensions they may think fit to assume in its dealings with other countries. If they interfere in Portugal, why should they not call the King of Sardinia to account? We fear that, unless a strict watch is kept upon the proceedings of our foreign office, this country may yet be embroiled in the conflict with Russia, which seems impending.

Shall such be the case? It remains with the English nation to decide. The industrious classes are utterly averse to war—the aristocracy encourage it. The former have everything to lose by such a calamity—the latter nothing. Yet from the fact that the aristocracy have a monopoly of political power, they can at their will plunge the nation into a war, and entail upon us still heavier burdens than those which now oppress us.

LOYALTY.—THE ARISTOCRACY.

"THE people are loyal," say the class newspapers. These newspapers began by describing all the poor s'arving rioters in the late mobs as Chartists; but the returns from the prisons having shown this falsehood, and seeing since that the principal European aristocrats have been sent on their travels, our aristocracy fear that they may have their own privileges looked into, and they wish to associate themselves with the Crown in the minds of the people. They wish that the word loyalty should include faithfulness to the aristocracy as well as faithfulness to the Crown. They will find that this is a fallacious hope—that the people understand the distinction between loyalty to the Crown and respect for bad government—that they know the distinction between the Executive and the Legislative—and that they know very well, that class legislation has prevented them from enjoying those just and equal laws to which their knowledge and reverence for law, when just, has entitled them.

The people have become "something" during the last fifty years. The Whigs, and the more sincere among the Reformers—we do not class the Whigs, as a party, among sincere Reformers—have been toasting the people as the only source of legitimate power for the last half century. With the Whigs it has been clap-trap—with the sincere it has been a sentiment, rather than a rule of action. This is the course of events,—the theory of to-day becomes the opinion of to-morrow, and the practice of the next generation. The feelings yield first—the sentiment becomes dwelt upon, its grounds get examined, and, if true, it becomes diffused, is heard by the uprising in the mouths of the seniors, and that which at first was but a saying among the elders, becomes an admitted truth when the youth of that generation rise into manhood, and get into practical action; the truth becomes a national rule as those youths become mature men, and by degrees take the lead from the departing generation. The character of each generation is formed by its predecessors; and the children, boys, and youths of this century have been drinking in the doctrines which were persecuted from 1791-2 to 1800, and were read with interest by the uprising, because their fathers were persecuted; and were impressed with earnestness by the then mature, because they had, many of them, been made personally to suffer for their advocacy. From 1794 to the end of that century it was not uncommon for scores of men to be swept away at once, by a sort of search or general warrant, to be examined before the Privy Council, and to be detained in prison, simply because they held opinions, and were honest enough to contend for the principle, that the people were the only source of legitimate power. This was called levelling, and for this admitted sentiment they were called Jacobins and levellers, and were frowned at, imprisoned, and marked, when out of prison, as objects of suspicion and jealousy. One or two peers—and peers at that time joined the people—and Grey, and

Pitt, and Fox, and Sheridan, were also for a time members of the societies for supporting the liberty of the press and of the Society of the Friends of the People; but they also belonged to, or were wanted by, one or the other section of the privileged class, and it was desirable to detach them from the Pariahs; and though they had belonged to the societies, the belonging to which was given as evidence against Hardy, Horne Tooke, and Thelwall, as links in the chain of constructive treason—the Tory section began their prosecutions for sedition against the staymaker, Paine, and for high treason against the poor shoemaker, Hardy—yet neither the Duke of Richmond, nor Pitt, nor Fox, were included in the indictment for constructive treason. The class government which then existed—no other than class government has ever existed in England—began by persecuting—prosecuting, they called it—Muir, Palmer, and Skirving, in Scotland; and having secured convictions, and sentenced these poor men to long periods of transportation, they determined to introduce the system of terror into England, by selecting twelve to be indicted for high treason, and to go through the process of hanging, drawing, and quartering, in the metropolis of the country. Terror, it was determined, was to be the order of the day; and though balked of their intended judicial murders, they succeeded by suspending the Habeas Corpus Act, in imposing an Austrian silence upon the middle class.

Our aristocracy have since then subsidized nearly the whole of the European despots, to fight their people against each other, for purely dynastic questions; and plunged the country into a debt, which is now starving a large portion of its people; and they have kept, and are now keeping, seven-eighths of the rest, by unequal taxation, and unequal legislation, in the fear of want. In 1815 the German and allied despots, aided by their people's love for nationality and fatherland, overthrew the military despotism of Napoleon. The princes and the aristocracy of all Europe thought Metternich had hermetically sealed the power of thought on the continent, though he had merely tied down the safety valve. Our aristocracy left the people of this country subject to the interest of the money they had expended to re-establish despotism on the continent, and its blighting reaction upon us as a commercial and liberty-loving people. During all this time they made the laws—they took away the crown lands, put the crown as a pensioner upon the annual taxation of the people—imposed those taxes, with gross inequalities in their own favour; exempted their own lands from taxation upon devolution; imposed a militia, which they recited in the act was necessary to the defence of the country, and exempted themselves from serving in it; and when they had created the enormous debt, and the people had won a peace, they imposed the corn-laws to keep up war prices in their own favour.

Metternich and Louis Philippe were cunning, not wise men, and our aristocracy copy them. Wise men foresee necessary consequences though at a distance—they rely upon justice as the policy of statesmen. Cunning men look to their immediate interest, or the immediate interest of their class; and they clutch what makes for their sectional, having no care for the general, good. They forget that justice is the will of God, and that they are his instruments to work out the good of man, and not of sections merely.

The statutory legislation of this country is wholly selfish, and shows that our aristocracy are of the narrow and cunning school; and they forget that though they and their allies—for they had fraternized with the holy alliance—had suppressed the expression of thought through Metternich, that God had not given to them the power to suppress thought itself; and that if a free press had not been permitted to diffuse it, steam and railroads had, and that the people had had the power of fraternizing as well as princes of conspiring. The people have been thinking the whole time, though Metternich had seated himself on the boiler, and the democratic power has been silently accumulating. The Hapsburgh dry-nurse must have thought, that because the boiler did not burst immediately, therefore it would not explode and upset the cradle.

There is more danger when knowledge is checked than when it is allowed freedom of expression; and the danger from sap or the mine is more irremediable than from storm. The crowned heads and the aristocracy on the continent now know this; the aristocracy in England fear it; and they are conscious that since the revolution they have denuded the Crown of its possessions, and merely used it as an instrumentality to obtain and share the patronage and profits of the government among themselves. We had a recent instance of this in the change of ministry, when Peel refused to take office unless he could have the nomination even of the ladies of the bedchamber. We do not doubt this was a wise policy on his part, but it shows the fact that the Crown is used by the aristocracy, to secure their own interests in the disbursement of the amount of taxation, and of the

tithes of the kingdom, together about sixty millions per annum.

The cry that the people are loyal is loudly shouted by the aristocracy, and the press ordered and influenced by them, shout it aloud, not because it is doubted, but because they doubt it in relation to their order. The people are loyal, that is, faithful to the Sovereign; but they don't love the aristocracy; they know that the power of the Sovereign has been absorbed by the aristocracy, and that they have made the income of the Sovereign dependent upon the taxes. They know, also, how trifling a sum three hundred and eighty-six thousand pounds annually is, compared with sixty millions annually, which is raised and taken from them by the aristocracy, to pay the interest of a debt which the people had no voice in contracting; and to pay for a navy, an army, and war establishments, which are not needed for the safety of the people; and to support a compulsory church, which is not needed for their salvation. They know that men cannot be made religious upon compulsion. The *Examiner* has put forth an article to show how loyal the people are: he is mistaken if he thinks—as the editor evidently wishes it to be understood that he thinks—that the people are loyal to the aristocracy or the church. They know that the sixty millions yearly taken from their labour is not expended for their good; that those who take it have rejected every measure intended to give them representation; that the Reform Bill was not intended to be, and is not, beneficial to them; that to them it is a mockery and delusion; and that, as a people, the situation of the aristocracy to them is that of the old man of the mountain to Sinbad, before he relieved himself from the incubus.

THE HOUSE.

STALEYBRIDGE and Kensington are seeking to have representatives in Parliament—that is, to have three or four members added to the present mob of six hundred and fifty odd. This is sheer folly; it will only be adding to the present Babel. We should have half the number of members at the most, and equal electoral districts. The result of our present inadequate system is nothing but a sheer sandy desert of words. Speaking of "the House" generally, it is an arena in which the members learn to speak "roundabout," and practise the jockeyship of words. If the people would look for a grain of wheat in a bushel of chaff, they would find it sooner than by sifting the twaddle and verbiage of "the House." A pregnant evidence of the uselessness of reporting their speeches at length is to be found in the modern practice of the daily papers of epitomizing their own reports of its sayings and doings.

DIRECT AND GRADUATED TAXATION.

WE see by resolutions passed at the Highgate meeting, an advertisement of which has appeared in our columns, that direct and graduated taxation, increasing the scale as the income enlarges, was distinctly pointed to as desirable. This is the only just and wise principle of taxation, and we are glad to see it emanate from a class who would themselves be called upon to bear it. It is not just, as the resolutions state, that three per cent. should be taken from an income of £150 per annum, and three per cent. only from an income of £10,000 per annum.

The just principle, however, is inverted in the case of the labourer; the disproportion upon him is most grossly unjust. For every 20s. the working classes expend on tea they pay 10s. in duty; for every 20s. they expend on coffee they pay 8s. of duty; on soap, 5s.; on beer, 4s.; on tobacco, 16s.; on spirits, 14s. of duty. The working classes spend much more income on those articles than the classes above them. This amounts to an income-tax not of 7d. in the pound only, but sometimes of 12s., 15s., or 16s. in the pound; while furniture, horses, carriages, and other things used principally by the rich, pay comparatively little tax. Is it possible to continue injustice like this and to escape revolution? Not whilst the laws of Providence continue what they are.

RETURNING OFFICERS FOR THE METROPOLITAN BOROUGH.—For Marylebone—Peter Laurie, Esq., of Park Square, Regent's Park, barrister-at-law;—for Finsbury—Thomas Hebbert Boykett, Esq., of Chancery-lane, solicitor;—for the Tower Hamlets—Henry Child, Esq., of Swithin's-lane, solicitor.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—A REWARD OF £2,000 FOR THE DISCOVERY OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—Yesterday Lady Franklin issued a notice offering a reward of £2,000 with a view of inducing any whaling ship which resorts to Davis's Straits or Baffin's Bay to make search for the expedition under the command of Sir John Franklin, respecting whom the greatest anxiety has for some time past been manifested, no tidings having reached England with regard to the progress of the expedition, or the safety of those who compose it. Her ladyship's notice stipulates that search shall be made in those ports which are not in the scope of the expedition sent out by Government.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

NEED FOR REFORM.

(From the *Spectator*.)

[The following article shows that even Conservatives are impressed with the necessity of great improvements in our present political condition.]

What, it is asked, is there for our Government to do? All the other Governments are conceding: what remains for ours to concede? Much; and of the same kind that others are conceding. The one concession, common to all those countries, is a recognition of the people, their rights and claims. In Austria, the great European depository of the old Divine right dogma, the Government professed to exist independently of the people, and to act for its benefit spontaneously, like the sun—a vicegerent of Heaven. In Italy, the right of the people had been urged as an intellectual proposition, but silenced as political blasphemy: it had been enforced as a popular tradition by armed revolt, suppressed by military discipline. In Prussia, it had been recognised as an abstract proposition. The denial has been forcibly refuted; the abstraction has been coerced to assume a concrete form; and in France, whose Government professed to exist by and for the people, the dynasty has been cashiered for not acting up to that principle in sincerity.

By and for the people—the constitutional dictum of revolution—is the true maxim of Government, if rightly construed. It is a maxim often professed, but seldom enforced by revolutions. It does not mean government by or for sections of the people—as little by mobs as by aristocracies. Less: aristocracies always act for more than themselves, mobs never do. In every community there are great diversities of will; but there will always be, on essentials, a manifest preponderance of opinion, and according to that the government ought to act. Sooner or later it must obey that preponderant opinion; and it is better to do so at once, than to let it accumulate until it explodes in revolution.

But government ought also to show that it acts in that manner, so that the people may perceive that their own behests are satisfied, in so far as they can be determined. That knowledge will always keep the people, on the whole, tranquil, and will beget a disposition to check sectional disturbances. It is some approach to such a state of things that has caused the present tranquillity of England; but there is room for rendering our tranquillity more certain and enduring, by a more manifest honesty, diligence, and fidelity, in the Government. Our risk of popular disturbance lies in the pretences, the neglects, and the evasions of our system. It is no bold tyranny with which we are chargeable, no open war of class upon class, no individual dishonesty; but a general habit of compromise, and, as it were, of political adulteration. Our representative system is full of frauds, tolerated by a frame of mind that abhors theoretical exactness. With a marvellous endurance of what is base, mean, and sordid, our Parliament suffers its portals to be haunted by the vilest vagabonds; and there is scarcely a member but consents, more or less directly, to be under obligations to some of that class. Our taxation is full of absurdity and injustice, and the most glaring instance of injustice our Ministers decline to revise. Our executive administration is enfeebled by an abuse of patronage, and by an ultra-mechanical routine which serves as a shield for incapacity and inertness. Our diplomatic system affects still a secrecy which has ceased in fact: kept up in form, it only gives to our foreign relations an air of unworthy manoeuvring, and exasperates our people, by committing the country to a policy without paying it the compliment of seeking its concurrence; although it is now evident that the real strength of all free countries does not lie in paltry tricks, but in truth, in facts, in the substantial strength and resources of the people. For all our boasting, then, there is a world of what is unreal, false, and vicious in our system. In order to keep our lead in advance of other countries, and to prevent Britain from being the scene of the next tumult when their affair is over, our Government should set diligently to work at the task of abolishing from our system all counterfeits, all concealment, all pretences. That it is which falls to our share in the general movement of political progress, and which is the way to maintain our national tranquillity.

It demands, indeed, men of keen sight, active mind, and energetic will; a mournful reflection to such as watch our Administration.

THE COMING EUROPEAN PEACE.

(From the *Manchester Examiner*.)

He who had predicted, when the February revolution first announced itself in England, that the general shaking of the nations by which it was sure to be followed was but the prelude of a steadfast European peace, would have been laughed at as a madman, if not scouted as a hypocrite. To the politician and to the commercial man—to the thoughtful and to the thoughtless—to those who exulted, as to those who mourned, over the final downfall of monarchy in France—there was visible but one immediate result, the transmutation of our peaceful and civilized Europe into an enormous battle-field, on which liberty and despotism were to fight together on a scale never before witnessed, while trade and traffic fled, terrified, into the distance. Yet now that a month has elapsed since those February days, and our outlook into the future has become immeasurably surer and clearer, it is evident that the prophesier of peace would have been more trustworthy than the prophesier of war. The fate of Cassandra, who, in the midst of joyful security, predicted im-

pending calamity, has become a by-word. Here the case would have been exactly reversed. The foreteller of peace and prosperity, in the midst of actual conflagration and destruction, would, like her, have been scornfully gainsaid, and, as events now prove, quite as wrongfully. The great European revolution, which has established its destructive energies at Berlin and at Vienna, not less than at Paris, is fast abolishing the causes which have hitherto produced war among men: and not only the causes of war, but its instruments. To our own minds this conviction rests on such sure and impregnable grounds that we have little doubt of being able to convert it into a persuasion for our readers.

What, previously to the February of this remarkable 1848, were the circumstances which perilled the continuance of peace in Europe? They were three. First, the antagonism between continental liberalism and absolutism, which ranged kings and their standing armies on one side, against thinkers and nations on the other, and which might at any time have made, for instance, Austria march her troops into Southern Italy, Prussia into Radical Switzerland, France into rebellious Portugal, and thereby have sounded the tocsin of universal revolt. Second, that strange abstraction called the balance of power, which made Lord Palmerston protest against the annexation of Cracow; a protest which, if Cracow had been as accessible as Lisbon or Acre, might have plunged us into a war. Third,—and, perhaps, most important of all,—the existence in every country of a standing army, directly subordinated to the sovereign or the executive,—a weapon of the most tremendous potency—yet one which can be set in motion by a whisper from an idiot or a child. Were not these the three things with which the advocates of peace and retrenchment used to be taunted? If we said that the English people had no quarrel with any other nation, were we not told of the hostile attitude assumed by the French Government, for example, and of the powerful army which any whim or sudden jealousy might embark against us from beyond the channel? Or, on other occasions, when that statement grew threadbare, were we not menaced with arguments drawn from the "alarming state of Continental Europe," and the "probable infraction of those treaties of Vienna, to which England was a contracting party?" If we spoke of the possibility of mutual self-disarmament, we were laughed at as well-meaning enthusiasts, and asked, "Who will disarm along with us?" Let us see how matters stand now.

In the first place, we need scarcely say that the prospect of a general war, springing out of the antagonism between Continental Liberalism and Absolutism, is entirely dissipated by the events of the last fortnight. In 1792, the despots of Europe rushed armed upon the French Revolution; in 1848, the French Revolution has revenged itself by rushing unarmed upon them;—and see, at Berlin, Frederick himself, the soldier-king, has granted every iota of concession for which his subjects have been clamouring—and at Vienna, Prince Metternich, the wily conqueror of Napoleon, is flung from his seat of authority; his influence, which pressed like a nightmare on the life and thought of Continental Europe, is gone for ever; and the democracy which now triumphs in Austria, no proffered "Archduchess" can, as in Napoleon's case, tempt into apostasy. By a lucky chance, these two movements have been simultaneous; Austria could not help Prussia; Prussia could not help Austria. From Königsberg to Palermo, democracy has, at a single stride, taken possession of central Europe; and the long bloody war that was to have arisen from its slow and painful progress, belongs now to the contingencies of the past.

In the second place, the doctrine of the balance of power, and all that belonged to it, has disappeared, or is disappearing, and will never more cause bloodshed among men. The territorial divisions of Europe are no longer to depend on treaties of Vienna, liable to be interpreted in any way, but on those much surer foundations which Nature herself indicates. Nationality is now the formula; no longer "Balance of Power." Nature has sundered men into different nations, united by blood and language; and it is these indestructible peculiarities, and not the chance agglomerations of conquest, that are henceforth to determine the political boundaries of states. France is distinctly marked out; there can be no doubt as to her political boundaries; as little can there be any with respect to those of Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, and Italy. The cry in Germany is for a united German empire, under which the severed Teutonic kingdoms, and principalities, and duchies, may remain as at present, but combined into a noble unity. It is not entire independence that the Magyars of Hungary, the Slavonians of Bohemia, and the Danubian Provinces, have claimed; but these distinctions of race will entitle them to self-government and institutions, founded on their several peculiarities, and mildly directed from Vienna. While each nationality has self-government, it little matters what its nominal head may be; and if the absolute authority of the nominal head is utterly destroyed, it will no longer be ambitious of adding territory to territory, since over these it is to possess a merely constitutional sway.

But, in the third place, and most important and cheering of all—in the recent revolutions of France, Prussia, and Austria—he who runs may read that the doom of STANDING ARMIES, as an instrument for the maintenance of despotism, is sealed. Everywhere the functions of the standing army are being usurped by a National Guard; in Paris alone this counts 190,000 men, and it is but yesterday gone a week since 200,000 workmen demanded from the Provisional Government the withdrawal of the troops from Paris. At Berlin, at Vienna, the

soldiery of the line fired upon the people, and from both places have been ignominiously dismissed. Everywhere those two great realities, the PEOPLE and the ARMY, have come into collision, and the former has been left victorious. But to make the victory a lasting one, standing armies must be disbanded; how else can there be security for popular institutions? Even before the outbreak at Berlin, the cry had been raised of "No standing army." Will that cry be lowered, now that the party which raised it is in power? In Austria the army has ever been the pliant tool of despotism; will it not be broken and thrown aside with the authority that wielded it? Already in France the disbanding of the army is becoming a theme for discussion among speculative men. Perhaps it is in that country that the question will first be settled, and the old conflict between mind and matter be terminated in that French National Assembly, of which the main elements, it is already seen, are to be men of the pen and men of the sword!

Were we too sanguine, then, in saying that out of this European Revolution is to spring a European peace; each nation, with a democratic government, without a standing army, and no further cause of quarrel, peacefully labouring and enjoying? Through much inevitable confusion, *that* seems to be the goal towards which Europe is marching. A most blessed consummation! in which, as was predicted from of old, the world's destinies should no longer be in the hands of mere brute force—no longer be wielded by any aristocracy save that of wisdom, nobleness, goodness.

THE MIRROR OF PARLIAMENT.

IRISH TENANT-RIGHT.

The morning sitting of the House of Commons on Wednesday was principally occupied by a debate on Mr. Sharman Crawford's Outgoing Tenants (Ireland) Bill, on the motion by Mr. SHARMAN CRAWFORD to read it a second time. He explained that his bill was intended simply to confirm by law relations which were already in existence. Tenant-right has existed since the seventeenth century, and has been recognised in sales, mortgages, and in acts of Parliament, as a species of real property. The report of Lord Devon's commission expressed a decided opinion that there should be legislative interference to secure the right. The common law of England recognises, and adopts as part of itself, the customary law of particular localities; but it is not so in Ireland, and it is to cure this defect that the bill is intended. The right is called "Ulster tenant-right," from its extensive prevalence in that part of Ireland—not because it is universal there, or confined to that part alone. This difference, however, generally characterises the right as it exists in parts beyond Ulster, that it is only a right between the outgoing and incoming tenant, and is not also recognised by the landlord as it is in the north. Mr. Crawford adduced the instances of Switzerland, Norway, and particular provinces in India, in contrast with others, to show the great benefits to a population of its having a secured interest and property in the occupation of the soil which it cultivates. His bill was aimed at the correction, and not at the continuation, of the abuses of the right, which he admitted had existence in some parts of Ireland. For a tenant to claim a right under it, he must at least be able to show that he has been industrious, and has increased the value of the land. The whole value of tenant-right depends on this increased value, and the right to occupancy is founded on it. With respect to the bill of Sir William Somerville, it was unsuitable to the cases of three-fourths of the Irish tenants, and would destroy the rights of many who at present enjoy the custom. If it passed into law, landlords would abide by the law, and not by the custom. Even Mr. Henry Drummond's bill was much preferable, and more capable of being made useful.

Mr. TRELAWNEY moved that the bill be read that day six months. He had the strongest persuasion of Mr. Crawford's good intentions, but thought the bill would work much such a confiscation as he might work if he crossed the House, took Mr. Crawford's watch, and gave it to the first beggar he met. He moreover defended evictions, as the only means by which farms can be consolidated, and the land be enabled to maintain the increasing population. The bill would deny to landlords the fair opportunity of improving their estates, just as the burthen of a new poor-law has been thrown on them.

The other speakers against the bill were Sir WILLIAM SOMERVILLE, who commented on the multitudinous and varying definitions which Mr. Crawford had given, in the history of his bill, of its subject, the "Ulster tenant-right"—and Sir BENJAMIN HALL, who thought it would be an act of injustice and confiscation to extend this right (all very well as an ancient custom in the north) over the whole of Ireland. Sir Benjamin added to the list of definitions of tenant-right one by Mr. John O'Connell, lately given in these words of confiscation—

Now, what is tenant-right? It is this, that a tenant, whether he be a tenant-at-will or a tenant with an expired lease, shall not be obliged to leave the land until he has sold the possession of it to the highest bidder he can find; and if he cannot find a bidder, the landlord shall not turn him out.

The speakers for the bill were Mr. MAURICE POWER—who thought the Government bill "a mockery, a delusion, and a snare;" Mr. E. B. ROCKE, and Mr. Sadler—who both, however, reserved any approval of details, and desired to see alterations in committee. Mr. HUME spoke at length on the past Irish misrule, and suggested the postponement of the bill, that Government might con-

sider what general improvements in the law of land-tenure it could introduce.

Mr. CALLAGHAN thought the bill did not go far enough. As Mr. NAPIER was speaking the hour of six drew near; and, on Mr. BROTHERTON's suggestion, the debate was adjourned till Wednesday, the 5th of April.

MORE BISHOPS.

In the House of Lords, on Thursday, Lord STANLEY said that on a former occasion the Prime Minister had pledged himself to appoint three new bishops in addition to the Bishop of Manchester, so soon as they should have funds. By the recent decease of the Archbishop of York and Canterbury, a great addition had been made to the fund; and he asked, therefore, if the Government adhered to that agreement, and intended to proceed to the appointment of the new bishops without delay?

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE replied, that whenever the means in the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners should appear amply sufficient for the purpose, it would be for her Majesty, in conjunction with the two Houses of Parliament, to consider what further addition should be made to the number of bishops, and what was the best appropriation that could be made of the Episcopal Fund, as that fund should from time to time augment. The noble lord was aware that there were at present several bishoprics receiving less than the average amount assigned to the bishops by the late act, and that as those bishoprics fell in they would have to be augmented out of the Episcopal Fund, in preference to the support of any new bishopric to be created. This course was necessary, in consequence of the expectations held out that those bishoprics would be raised to an adequate rate of emolument. As to the increased amount of the Episcopal Fund, he believed it had been considerably overstated. It would, however, be impossible at this moment for the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to make a report upon the subject. Whenever they were in a condition to do so, of course they would discharge their duty by presenting it to the Government. With regard to the application of the Episcopal Fund, the noble marquis was understood to say, that he was not prepared to state that no part of that fund would be applicable to any other purpose than that of creating additional bishoprics.

The Bishop of SALISBURY said it would be highly gratifying to the church generally to hear that her Majesty's Government adhered to the expectations which were held out by them last year.

Lord MONTAGUE deprecated any increase of the number of bishops. Such a proceeding would be opposed to the feeling of the great body of the laity, who, he wished to be understood, were as much a portion of the Church as the clergy. The people were desirous that the stipends of the working clergy should be augmented, and he hoped that no opposition to such a proposal would proceed from the episcopal bench.

The Bishop of OXFORD condemned the spirit which characterised the observations of the last speaker. The noble lord had announced in a triumphant tone, befitting what he imagined to be a discovery, that the laity were a portion of the Church. To be sure they were, and the most valuable portion: the clergy, from the highest to the lowest, were but the ministers of the Church. The episcopal bench entertained no jealous feeling with respect to the working clergy; all his right brethren desired was, that the Government should do that which would be most conducive to the welfare of the whole Church.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE thought that, if it should be found expedient to add to the number of bishops, the bishops so added would have a preferable claim upon the Episcopal Fund, but he could neither give any pledge, nor admit that under no circumstances whatever should any part of that Episcopal Fund ever be applied to other purposes for the acknowledged welfare of the Church at large.

GAME-LAWS.

On Thursday, Mr. BRIGHT moved for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the game-laws. He explained that his measure was based, not on the report, but on the evidence collected by the Select Committee which he obtained in 1845; and he made large quotations from that evidence to prove that the statements he advanced in moving for the committee had been amply corroborated by the witnesses. He cited a great quantity of evidence, with figures, showing the damage done to farmers' crops by preserves of game. In one case the damage was estimated at £118 for thirty acres of wheat; in another, at £172 for forty-five acres; £416 for 223 acres. Mr. PUSEY stated before the committee, that a small proprietor in the neighbourhood of a large cover might be injured to the extent of at least £50 per cent. on the rental. Where game is strictly preserved, Mr. Bright added, the loss to the tenant exceeds all the payments he has to make for local and general taxation. Every tenant-farmer who was asked the question declared that game is injurious to agriculture, and therefore prevents the expenditure of capital on land. A landowner examined by the committee, an advocate for the game-laws, admitted that his present tenant on a large farm was "bumptious," and that the three previous tenants had given up the farm. Mr. Bright quoted statistics derived from the Home Office and other sources to prove that offences arising out of the game-laws, now amounting to 5,000 cases annually, continually increase; that the laws cannot be faithfully administered by magistrates, who are generally advocates for game-preserving,—inasmuch that Sir George Grey has recommended that cases of night-poaching be tried at the assizes rather than the sessions; and that the custom of poaching begets criminal habits and a general disre-

spect for the laws of the country. No modification of the game-laws has hitherto prevented these evils; and the Government bill before the House [to prevent the killing of hares by the occupiers without a game certificate] is a mockery of legislation. His own bill simply repeals the game-laws, without touching the subject of trespass. If it were proposed to have another game-law under the name of a law of trespass, he should strenuously oppose it; but if a clause were suggested for the *bond fide* protection of property, he should be willing to consider it.

The motion was seconded by Mr. COWAN; supported by Mr. W. P. WOOD, and Sir HARRY VERNY as a farmer. It was opposed by Colonel SIBTHORP, who suspected Mr. Bright to be capable of no kind of sporting but such as he might enjoy in a punt under Westminster-bridge; by Sir GEORGE STRICKLAND, Mr. BAILLIE COCHRANE, and Mr. NEWDEGATE.

Sir GEORGE GREY expressed himself indebted to Mr. Bright for introducing the subject; but he could not consent to the introduction of his bill. In passing, Sir George said a few emphatic words on the subject of battue-shooting,—a practice utterly unworthy of English gentlemen. He admitted that injury is done to the crops by hares and pheasants; but maintained that tenants are quite able to protect themselves in making arrangements with their landlords. He contended that the privilege to kill hares, which perhaps might be advantageously extended to pheasants, would mitigate the present evils. He denied that the number of offences against the game-laws is increasing. The whole number of persons imprisoned for such offences in 1845 was 2,796—a lower number than that in any preceding year. The effect of repealing the game-laws, without providing checks against trespass, would be that every estate would be overrun by persons in search of game; while, to be effective, a new trespass-law must be so stringent as to be intolerable.

Mr. GEORGE THOMPSON moved the adjournment of the debate. This was resisted by Sir GEORGE GREY and Mr. FORBES MACKENZIE; and negatived by 87 to 82. As the opponents of the measure persevered in resisting the adjournment, Dr. BOWRING moved that the House do adjourn: a motion which was eagerly seconded, promptly put by the SPEAKER, and carried amidst roars of laughter.

[Dr. Bowring's motion was meant to be retributive: as Ministers would not aid in adjourning the debate, he intended to cut short the business of the evening: the adjournment of the House, however, has the effect of converting the undetermined motion into a dropped order, so that it is set aside for the present; and the House laughed at finding Dr. Bowring self-entrapped.]

On Friday, Mr. BRIGHT gave notice that he should renew his motion after Easter.

ELECTORAL CORRUPTION.

On Thursday, Mr. FORBES MACKENZIE moved the issue of a new writ for Harwich.

Mr. BLACKSTONE again, as he had done twice last week, opposed the issue of the writ. He could not say he thought the borough deserved disfranchisement; but there was a state of things requiring a remedy. A principle of the Reform Bill was declared by Lord Grey to be, that no place having a less population than 4,000 should retain two members. Harwich, however, which had always been a favourite borough with Governments, only numbered 3,371 in its population. To obviate that difficulty, a parish containing 936 inhabitants was added to the borough, and so Harwich was removed from schedule B. Since that time the number of the enlarged borough has fallen to 3,829. Mr. Blackstone believed that the neighbourhood of Harwich is populous; and he moved as an amendment to Mr. Mackenzie's motion, that leave be given to bring in a bill for extending the limits of the borough with a view to increasing the number of its electors.

Mr. HUME would have voted for Mr. Blackstone if Harwich had stood alone. Finding, however, that Yarmouth, Kinsale, Lancaster, Carlisle, Lincoln, Dundalk, Aylesbury, Bewdley, Derby, and Horsham, were at the last election in the same position as regarded bribery, he thought the House owed it to its own character to suspend the writs of all those places, and appoint a committee of general inquiry into the prevalence of corruption. The law might perhaps be found capable of amendment, for, if he understood rightly, some of the committees had decided the cases before them in such a way as, if followed out, would invalidate the return of every member in that House [loud cries of "Hear, hear."] It was, indeed, scarcely possible—looking to the decisions of some of these committees—for any member, however pure might have been his motives or however careful his conduct, to avoid being made amenable to the law under the existing system [hear, hear].

The issue of the writ was supported by Mr. HENLEY, Sir DE LACY EVANS, Mr. ELLIOT, Mr. STUART WORTLEY, (chairman of the committee), the Earl of ARUNDEL, Viscount CASTLEREAGH, and Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH. The amendment was supported by Sir BENJAMIN HALL, Dr. BOWRING, Mr. ELLICE, and Captain HARRIS.

Sir W. MOLESWORTH said, he was strongly of opinion that such small constituencies as that of Harwich were very injurious [hear, hear], and he would willingly support a measure for reforming the Reform Bill [hear, hear], and getting rid of these small constituencies.

On a division, the amendment was negatived by 195 to 64.

A further and similar discussion ensued on the original motion. Among the speakers were Mr. WAKLEY and Mr. ELLIOT. The latter declared that Mr. Wakley had never made but one speech in the

four years he had listened to him,—namely, "You are all a set of rogues, and I am the only honest man among you; the people outside know this very well" [loud laughter]. Now, as the hon. member for Finsbury was so fond of telling the members of that House what people said of them out of doors, it was but fair to the hon. member to let him know what people said of him [hear, hear]. He (Mr. Elliot) had heard it said a hundred times, that all the speeches of the honourable member meant one and the same thing; namely, that there was not an honest man in the House of Commons except himself, and that he made all those speeches for the purpose of gratifying the lowest persons in the borough of Finsbury [laughter and cheers]. He had thought it right at least to tell the hon. member what was said of him.

Mr. R. OSBORNE thought it rather a hard case, when an independent member of Parliament rose in his place ["Oh, oh!" and laughter]—a member whose seat probably cost him less than any man in that House [hear, hear]—and delivered his opinion concerning a gross case of bribery, that he should be liable to such an attack as had just been made upon the hon. member for Finsbury. But, however popular that attack might be within the walls of that House, he (Mr. Osborne) would take upon himself to say that the cheers with which it had been received here would not be sympathized with or responded to out of the House [hear, hear]. Those whom the hon. member had thought proper to call the lowest classes were the persons who were looking for the franchise, and when they obtained it they would not be found to barter it away ["Oh, oh!"]

Mr. HUME said, his hon. friend the member for Finsbury had attacked principles, not persons, and when the hon. member for Roxburghshire thought proper to talk about lower morality, he (Mr. Hume) could tell him he had a strong opinion that there was a lower tone of morality among the higher than among the lower classes [hear].

The issue of the writ was carried by 164 to 73.

Early in the same evening, Lord COURTENAY announced that the committee on the Horsham election declared the return of Mr. John Jervis void. Subsequently the Earl of MARCH moved for the issue of a new writ. Mr. HUME moved that the writ should be withheld till the evidence be printed. The motion was withdrawn, and the amendment was carried.

Mr. HUME gave notice that on Thursday next he would move that the Attorney-General be directed to prosecute Mr. Attwood (the late member for Harwich), for bribery at that borough and various other places.

PUBLIC BUSINESS.—THE SLAVE-TRADE SQUADRON.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, on the motion to go into committee, Lord JOHN RUSSELL stated the course which the Government intended to take with respect to the principal measures now before the House. The order in which he proposed taking them up was as follows:—First, the Income-tax Bill through all its stages; then the Committee on the Jewish Disabilities Bill, and the third reading of the bill; next the committee on the Health of Towns Bill; and afterwards, in succession, the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Bill, and the Diplomatic Relations with Rome Bill. With regard to the Irish measure, it would, he said, be probably referred to a select committee up stairs. The Bill for Establishing Relations with Rome, and the Bill for Facilitating the Sale of Incumbered Estates in Ireland, had both been sent down from the House of Lords, and would probably receive very little opposition in that House. The noble lord dwelt on the very limited time allowed by the present regulations for Government business—only eight days in the month—and made a strong appeal to Mr. Baillie, not to press the advantage, which the forms of the House allowed him, by bringing on his motion on the slave-trade as an amendment on the present motion for a committee of supply.

Mr. BAILLIE, however, refused compliance with this request, for his motion, which was for an address praying that the country might be relieved from the necessity of maintaining the African squadron, was one which, as it effected a very wasteful expenditure of the public money, ought to have precedence of any vote in supply. He then, in a very able speech, enforced the arguments, against the persistence in a system in which blood and treasure had for forty years been most wantonly expended, which had increased tenfold the sufferings of the slaves, without affording any effectual check whatever upon the supply of labour to Cuba and the Brazils. The people of England were taxed to maintain a fleet to increase the cost of sugar which they were themselves to purchase, and he called upon the Government, either to abandon altogether the attempt to suppress the slave-trade, or to render our efforts successful by a close blockade of the ports of Cuba and Brazil.

Mr. HUME seconded Mr. Baillie, and called upon the Government not to allow Lord Palmerston to ride his hobby on the principle of humanity, when cruelty and murder tracked every step of his path. He objected, however, to the proposed blockade, lest it should involve us in war, relying confidently that, with an ample supply of free labour, our own colonies could undersell the slave-raised produce of Cuba or Brazil.

Mr. GEORGE THOMPSON would give his cordial vote in favour of the motion of the honourable member. It was not right to inflict on the country so heavy a burden as was incurred by the utterly fruitless attempts to put down the slave-trade. The experiment had been tried since 1808, and what had

been the result? The number of slaves smuggled into the colonies had been increased. It was not right to seek objects professedly holy by such unhallowed means. He would undertake to say that the horrors of the nefarious traffic had been incalculably increased by every effort made to restrain it. Another reason for voting for this motion was, that in no instance had the treaties entered into by the noble lord been carried out according to the letter and spirit of those treaties. Scarcely one country had the stipulated number of ships or guns on the coast of Africa; the burden had devolved almost exclusively on us, and that burden was intolerable. Every motive which had been pleaded as a justification for this expenditure applied with tenfold force in favour of our countrymen around us. He had all possible confidence in the efficacy of free labour to put down slave labour. If it could not do so, freedom was not the law of nature. He could no longer consent to an expenditure of this money, with the knowledge that all our efforts had been inefficacious. He was disposed to effect the object in view by encouraging the capacity of our vastly extended colonial empire, by removing burdens, by giving every wholesome stimulus, and, above all, by demonstrating to the world that free labour in every country was superior in its results to every description of slave labour.

After speeches from Mr. URQUHART and Captain PEACHELL, Mr. HUTT, and Mr. MOWATT,

Lord PALMERSTON urged that Mr. Baillie ought to have proved the case he had stated to the House before the committee to which the consideration of this subject had been confided. The system which had been attacked was no new one, but had been undertaken in compliance with the voice of the whole nation, and had been acted upon by every Government since 1815. He denied that it had failed, for, if it had not prevented, it had diminished, the traffic in slaves, and by our constant perseverance we had induced France, Holland, Spain, and Portugal to abandon it. He did not believe that our interference had increased the sufferings of the slaves, but declined to anticipate the decision of the committee, for which Mr. Baillie also should have waited.

Mr. DISRAELI disapproved the growing practice of delegating all the functions of the House to committees, and objected to an anti-slave-trade system, not only on the grounds which had been suggested by Mr. Baillie, but as being inconsistent with the harmonious intercourse of nations, as preventing successful commercial negotiation, and as leading to national misconceptions of a dangerous character. He warned the House of the responsibility it would incur if, in a time of great financial and commercial difficulty, it did not give weight to such considerations.

Lord J. RUSSELL urged that, however plausible the case that Mr. Baillie had made out, the House ought not by a hasty vote to abandon without inquiry a system which had been carried on for more than 30 years, and at an expense of more than 80 millions. He trusted that they would wait for the report of Mr. Hutt's committee, and not, from a mistaken zeal for economy, vote the miscellaneous and reject the humanity estimates.

Sir R. PEEL defended the alterations which had been made in the right of search treaties with France, and, after going over nearly the same ground as Lord John Russell, recommended the House to leave the matter in the hands of the Executive Government.

On a division the numbers were, for Mr. Baillie's amendment—

Ayes	80
Noes	216

Majority against it 136

THE INCOME-TAX.

"The Property Tax Bill," as it is called, was read a second time in the House of Commons on Friday.

On the motion to go into committee on Monday, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER asked Mr. Hume to postpone his motion for the reference of the Property Tax Bill to a select committee, to consider the expediency of modifying it, on the ground that no instance could be found in which a tax bill had been referred to such a committee.

Mr. HUME declined to accede to the request of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and contended that if his motion was unusual, he was compelled to propose it, because the bill which rendered it necessary was also unusual and unconstitutional. He then dilated on the inequalities of the property-tax, and concluded with formally moving that the bill imposing it, instead of being referred to a committee of the whole house, should be referred to a select committee up stairs.

Mr. G. ROBINSON seconded the motion. Sir R. INGLIS could not support the motion of Mr. Hume, as, in the present state of affairs, the Government ought not to be left in uncertainty as to the collection of this tax. He proposed, however, a modification of the tax, by which all parties having an income under £150 a-year would be exempt, as at present, from the income-tax, and that all persons having an income above it should pay the tax on the surplus of their income above £150, and not on more.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied to the objections which Mr. Hume and Sir R. Inglis had urged against the inequalities of the income-tax, contending that no modification could be made of it which would not give rise to greater oppression and injustice than any now complained of.

A discussion then ensued, in which Mr. J. CLAY, Mr. S. CRAWFORD, Mr. URQUHART, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. HORSMAN, and Mr. C. ANSTAY, expressed their

objections to the injustice of the tax, and in which Mr. TRELAWNEY, Mr. J. B. CARTER, Mr. CARDWELL, and Mr. GOULBURN, supported the views taken of it by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The House then divided, when there appeared for Mr. Hume's amendment—

Ayes 73
Noes 284

Majority against it 211

Mr. S. CRAWFORD then divided the house on the main question, when the numbers were, for the Speaker's leaving the chair—

Ayes 323
Noes 12

Majority 311

The house then resolved itself into committee. The bill was discussed in committee. The house then resumed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ILLEGAL HOUSE-DESTROYING BY IRISH LANDLORDS.—On Wednesday, Mr. POULETT SCROPE asked, whether Government intended to prosecute the parties alluded to by Major M'Kie in his evidence printed in the fifth series of papers relating to the Irish distress, who illegally destroyed several houses in Galway after ejecting the inmates, and so caused the deaths of several of those inmates by exposure? Mr. Scrope attempted to go into explanations on this question; but was called to order by members and by the SPEAKER. Later in the evening, however, he made an opportunity of explaining, that his object was to moot the question whether the acts alluded to in his question were not capital felonies within the scope of the Whiteboy Act, though committed by gentlemen of wealth and station. Sir GEORGE GREY said, he had read the facts referred to with deep pain: he believed, however, that a landlord acting in the way described was not liable by law to any criminal proceedings, and that no steps could be legally taken by the Government. Mr. NAPIER confirmed this view of the law.

DERBY ELECTION COMMITTEE.—The chairman announced on Wednesday that the committee had come to the following resolutions:—

That the Right Hon. E. Strutt and the Hon. F. Leveson Gower are not duly elected burgesses to serve in the present Parliament for the borough of Derby.

That the last election for the said borough was a void election.

That the Right Hon. E. Strutt and the Hon. F. Leveson Gower were, by their agents, guilty of bribery and treating at the last election for the borough of Derby.

NEW WRIT.—On the motion of Mr. TUFNELL, a new writ was ordered for the election of a Burgess to serve for the borough of Devonport, in the room of John Romilly, Esq., who, since his election, had accepted the office of her Majesty's Solicitor-General.

SLIGO ELECTION.—Mr. GRANGER reported, on Monday, from the Sligo election committee, that Mr. J. P. Somers had not been duly elected, and that the election was void.

RYE ELECTION.—Mr. DIVETT appeared at the bar, and reported to the House that the committee appointed to try the merits of the petition complaining of an undue election and return for the borough of Rye, has resolved that Herbert Mascall Curteis, Esq., had not been duly elected a baron to serve in the present Parliament for the borough and port of Rye, and that the last election for the said borough was a void election.

THE CHARTER.—Mr. F. O'CONNOR, on Monday, gave notice, that on the 10th of April, on presentation of the Chartists' petition, he would move as an amendment on the order of the day the following resolution:—"That this House, recognising the great principles that labour is the source of all wealth; that the people are the only legitimate source of all power; that labour, therefore, should be the first to partake of the fruits of its own industry; that taxation without representation is tyranny, and should be resisted, and believing that the resources of the country would be best developed by a Government of representatives chosen by the labouring classes in conjunction with others living by industrious pursuits—that, in recognition of these truths, this House adopts the principles of the People's Charter, annual election, universal suffrage, vote by ballot, equal electoral districts, no property qualification, and payment of members of Parliament." (The announcement was followed by loud laughter.)

THE LAW OF 'ENTAIL.—On the motion of the LORD ADVOCATE, on Monday, the select committee on the Law of Entail (Scotland) Bill was nominated, and on its being proposed to substitute the name of Mr. J. Stuart for that of Mr. Ewart, the House divided 66 to 32 in favour of the latter. Sir DE LACY EVANS moved for leave to bring in a bill to alter the periods of payment of taxes by Parliamentary electors, when Mr. FORBES moved the adjournment of the House, which again divided: ayes, 12; noes, 51. The bill was then brought up.

Mr. F. O'CONNOR gave notice of his intention to move, on Thursday, the 6th of April, for an address to the Crown, praying that her Majesty would be graciously pleased to grant a free pardon to Frost, Williams, Jones, and all other political offenders.

THE BILL FOR ESTABLISHING A RIGHT OF APPEAL IN CRIMINAL CASES was read a second time, in the House of Lords, on Friday, and referred to a Select Committee. It is proposed by the Bill that all points of law arising at the Quarter Sessions shall be first referred to the Judge of Assize, and, if he cannot decide upon them, then they are to be referred to the Court of Appeal, in Westminster-hall. When the case arises in the first instance in the Court of Assize, then the appeal is at once to the Court of Appeal in Westminster-hall.

THE PUNISHMENT OF DEATH.—Mr. BRIGHT, on Friday, said he wished to put a question to the right honourable gentleman the Home Secretary, on a most painful subject, and which he thought must excite a most painful feeling in his breast. It was probably known to the House that two men were lying under sentence of death in the county goal of Durham for a murder committed on a gamekeeper of the Duke of Cleveland. He had been informed, and it was stated in the public newspapers, that a respite had been granted for one of these unhappy men. He was also informed that the town council of Durham and the jury who had found the verdict, had forwarded a memorial to the Home-office for a commutation of the sentence of the other. Sir G. GREY gave credit to the honourable gentleman for the motives that induced him to put this question, but he could not help expressing, in the strongest terms, his deep regret that questions of this kind should be put to him [great cheering from all parts of the House]—under circumstances, which it was quite impossible could be laid before the House, were under their consideration, and he thought it tended very much to impede the discharge of the painful duty with which he was entrusted [continued cheering]. The present case had been finally decided. It had received his most anxious and earnest consideration, and, painful as the decision that he had come to with regard to it was, he felt that he was not at liberty to shrink from that decision without a dereliction of the duty that was imposed upon him [cheers]. In answer to the questions of the honourable gentleman, he might say, that the verdict of the jury was not accompanied by any recommendation to mercy from them. Subsequently to that, however, he had received from the neighbourhood where the transaction took place many applications for a remission of the sentence, and, amongst others, a memorial signed by the jury; but he did not feel that it was consistent with his duty to lay that application before the House; it would lead to the necessity of laying before the House counter-statements, and would be altogether subversive of constitutional practice in such cases [great cheering].

EARLY CLOSING ASSOCIATION.—THE PHILOSOPHY OF LABOUR.

A lecture on this subject was delivered on Friday evening last, by Elihu Burritt, in the large room, Exeter Hall, the proceeds of which were to be appropriated to the purposes of the above Association.

CHARLES HINDLEY, Esq., M.P., being in the chair, in introducing the subject, called upon the young men of the metropolis not to cease their efforts until they were emancipated from a system so disgraceful to a civilized age, reminding them that no body of men could be enslaved but by their own permission. He remarked that he had been requested by the bakers of the metropolis, and also the assistant milliners, to undertake their cases in connexion with this Association. He then called upon their esteemed friend and brother Elihu Burritt to proceed with his lecture.

Mr. BURRITT, who was received with enthusiastic and continued cheering, commenced by remarking that there was no condition more essential and inevitable to man than physical labour, yet the dark annals of slavery had ever so associated labour with degradation, that it had come to be regarded as a curse from God—as the effect of the Fall. It was his purpose to show that this idea had no foundation in either reason or revelation. The physical laws of the universe, which have existed from the time when all was pronounced "very good," had made labour the destiny of man, and the beneficent Creator had conferred, not inflicted, the necessity of labour on the human family. He then showed the connexion between the whole economy of nature and manual labour. He observed that labour was imposed upon man by the same laws which moved the universe, and was inseparably connected with life. Labour was requisite to the production of the necessities of life; but it had a higher purpose, it was to educate the soul for its eternal destiny, for an immortality of ceaseless activity. The lecturer, in some very eloquent remarks, carried out this idea, and concluded by showing that the only curses of labour were the invention of man, that labour in its true sense was one of man's highest blessings, and that perpetual indolence would have been a more fearful curse than could be well conceived.

A vote of thanks to the lecturer was moved by the Hon. Mr. COWPER, and in some eloquent remarks seconded by MACKON MILNES, Esq., which being put to the meeting was carried by acclamation.

Mr. BURRITT having briefly acknowledged, the compliment, a vote of thanks to the Chairman was moved by Mr. BAKER, and seconded by the SECRETARY, and passed unanimously. The meeting then separated.

THE REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.—At Leeds, during the past week, some of the leading firms engaged in the iron and machine-making businesses have discharged a large proportion of their hands, in consequence of orders which were in progress for France and other parts of the continent having been countermanded. This, added to the reflux of silk and flax workers from France, causes a considerable number of persons to be now out of employment in Leeds.

THE GREAT BRITAIN.—The expense attending the recovery of the Great Britain, and for restoring her to the condition she was in previously to her stranding, amounts to £34,364 19s. 1d. The directors intend to offer her for sale.

THE NATIONAL ALLIANCE.

SANDWICH.—Mr. R. Lowery, on Monday and Tuesday evenings, 21st and 22nd inst., delivered two lectures in the Old Assembly Rooms, Sandwich, Dr. Weeks in the chair, "On the Failure of the Reform Bill and the Necessity of Organic Reform,—the present System of Representation a Source of Corruption, Vice, and Crime, destructive of the intellectual, moral, and religious Character of the People;" and on "The Objections against the Right of the People to a full and fair Representation, considered as Regarding the Ignorance, Want of Property, Dependence on Masters, Liability to Temptation and Coercion, &c." Much influence had been used to excite the fears of the people and keep them away—the usual hobgoblins of anarchy, spoliation, mobs, and such like were conjured up—France, riots in London, &c.—anything to stop inquiry. Many were thus kept back; yet, considering the opposition of the clique, a goodly portion were determined to think for themselves, and as usual the results have been good. There wants but thinking men to reflect, and mark, learn and digest, and our principles are rooted at once. The friends of progress in Sandwich are determined to work with the Reformers in Deal, and an association is about being formed for procuring a full representation of the people and a separation of Church and State. Mr. Lowery had lectured on the principles of the National Alliance, and the rights of the people, in Deal, in the Assembly Rooms, on the previous week, and it has been determined to hold regular meetings in the two boroughs as early as possible.

BROADSTAIRS.—Mr. R. Lowery delivered his second lecture here on Wednesday evening last, in the Library Room, Mr. Reid, deputy-mayor, in the chair, "On the Mental, Moral, and Political Elevation of the People, and the Progress and Prospects of the Principles of Civil and Religious Liberty." There had not been lectures on these subjects in Broadstairs before, and those who love stagnant waters were sore afraid of the fresh winds and motions of life; but the meetings were well attended, and the lectures listened to with marked attention. Mr. Lowery showed that all fear must arise from ignorance of right principles, or knowledge of evil being done,—that all mental and moral development would throw light upon unjust government, give a sense of human rights, and a desire to attain them—that all classes had an interest in promoting the rights of their fellow-countrymen, for peace could only be preserved by justice, and order flow from doing to others as we would they should do unto us.

CANTERBURY.—The archi-episcopal see appears rousing from its lethargy, and likely to occupy a prominent position in the movement spirit in the county of Kent. Mr. Vincent has been here frequently during the last few months, and excited a spirit of inquiry which has led to the establishment of an Association having the same objects as the "National Alliance," and which, owing to the determination with which its promoters keep it before the public, will ultimately produce good fruit. On Thursday evening, the 23rd inst., Mr. R. Lowery delivered a lecture in the Victoria Rooms, Rev. Mr. McLean in the chair, to a numerous audience, on the "Political Aspects of the Times, and the Necessity for a Full and Fair Representation of the People." Mr. L. showed, from our financial state of the Government, and the commercial difficulties of the people, that the whole system of our taxation must be re-adjusted. Before we could be said to have free-trade, we must get rid of our expenditure and stop the tide of corrupt influences flowing from our present representative system—that the system would have to be changed before we could have sound legislation and healthy trade—that it could not be changed without reform—giving the six millions of the unenfranchised their freedom—representing their intelligence and property—until then we would have agitation, discontent, fears, divisions, and national distress. It was reform, peace, and security on the one hand, or doubt, dread, and decay on the other. We would sink into anarchy or despotism if the wise and good did not unite to base our institutions on justice and equity, from which would flow confidence and security.

MIDNIGHT HUNT IN THE JUNCTION TUNNEL.—On Tuesday last, soon after midnight, one of the servants of the Midland Company was proceeding up the tunnel, towards the Manchester station, and when he had got some distance along the dark and dreary cavity he was alarmed by a loud barking and clattering of hoofs at the upper end of the tunnel. He listened for a moment—and finding that whatever animals the noise came from were gaining fast upon him, he wisely took to his heels, and darted back towards the point he started from. Having taken up a position out of harm's way, he waited but for a brief space, while the clattering of hoofs and the barking were getting nearer and nearer. In another minute, out bolted a jackass at the top of his speed, with a dog yelping at his heels. Away they went up the line towards Attercliffe, the ass ever and anon flinging his heels at the dog, and cocking up his head, right and left, to see the whereabouts of his pursuer. The men who were on duty at the station now joined in the pursuit, and at some distance up the line Neddy was brought to bay, and duly captured. On further inquiry, it appeared the poor donkey had strayed into the Sheffield and Manchester station at midnight, and wandered to the upper end of the tunnel. While there he was beset by Mr. Grundy's dog, to escape whose fangs he shot down the tunnel, and caused the alarm and confusion above described.—Globe.

MR. VINCENT'S LECTURES.

GREAT MEETINGS AT CARLISLE.

On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday week, Mr. H. Vincent gave his concluding three lectures in the Athenæum, to densely crowded audiences. In spite of the charge of admission, so enthusiastic was the rush of people, that on the third night the doors had to be closed, to the great disappointment of crowds who kept thundering for admission. Mr. Vincent directed his attention to the destruction of party influences—to the importance of the middle classes advocating the rights of the working men, that confusion and convulsion might be prevented. He urged the paramount value of peace in the pursuit of liberty, and contended that the property classes had a deep interest in the success of every movement calculated to elevate the people mentally and morally, and to promote their political freedom. At the close, on the motion of Mr. Steele, of the *Carlisle Journal*, seconded by Mr. Porter, three times three cheers were given for Henry Vincent, after which three times three more were given for the success of liberty all the world over.

REQUISITION FROM THE ELECTORS.

In consequence of the interest produced by the above lectures, a few electors determined to get up a requisition to Mr. Vincent, asking him to address a special meeting of the electors of Carlisle. In a few hours the requisition was signed by nearly two hundred electors—including Conservatives, Whigs, Radicals, Dissenters, and Churchmen—and, at the close of the second lecture, Mr. Robinson rose and presented it to Mr. Vincent. It runs as follows:—

TO HENRY VINCENT, ESQ.

We, the undersigned electors of Carlisle, feeling not only a thorough conviction of the truth and justice of the principles which you advocate, but also an anxious desire for their development, and general extension and application, very respectfully request that, before you leave this county, you will be kind enough to favour us with another address, on the subject of "The Duties and Responsibilities of Electors."

Here follow signatures.

March 21st, 1848.

Mr. Vincent has accepted the invitation. Every elector in the town has been provided with a circular, which will give him admission to the Athenæum on Monday night; and each elector can introduce a lady. The place will be crowded. This is the way electors should act. They should now prepare to secure right men whenever another election may occur. If Carlisle can get a proper candidate, there is little doubt of her being able to return him.

MORNING MAILS.—On Tuesday notice was issued at the General Post-office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, that Winchfield, in Hampshire, and Oldham, had been added to the list of towns to which morning mails are forwarded. The total number of towns in England and Wales to which morning mails are now despatched is 283, exclusive of Ireland and Scotland.

THE INFAMOUS ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS.—At the Insolvent Court on Monday, Edward Fownes, an insolvent, had been connected with some proceedings in the Ecclesiastical Courts in relation to a disputed will. The proceedings had cost £900 on one side, and about £700 on the other. Mr. Commissioner Law remarked that such a state of affairs was quite horrible. The learned Commissioner added, after a pause, "It is a stable that wants cleansing." The Insolvent said, the suit had been in the Ecclesiastical Court for two years. The Court said, although two years in litigation, the business might be done in a short time.

LOCAL STRANGLING ON SATURDAY, AT DURHAM.—In our last, we stated that the probabilities were strong, that the two poor creatures, Thompson and Dawson, poachers, condemned to death for shooting a gamekeeper in Raby Park, would be hung on Saturday. On Thursday, in consequence of a doubt in a point of law, a reprieve arrived for Dawson, until the opinion of the twelve judges could be taken. According to report, the men's conduct, while confined in the condemned cell, has been the most exemplary: both of them showing a broken and contrite heart. On Saturday, though every exertion had been made—no remission of the extreme penalty having arrived for Thompson, he was taken out in front of the yard and hung like a dog. There was an immense concourse of people present, amounting to 10 or 12,000! and just after he was turned off, a row commenced, by which some people were seriously injured. According to the statement of the men themselves, they had no intention of shooting the gamekeeper; they were drunk, and had fired off their guns in the lane, and were going off home, when, by some evil impulse, they were induced to go into the copse, met the gamekeepers, and commenced the fatal fray. A very strong feeling pervades the district, that if the deed had been committed in any other but a game-law fray, the royal clemency would have been extended. It is expected that the opinions of the judges will go against Dawson, and that he will be hung in a day or two. To the credit of some of the dignitaries of the cathedral, they used all their influence to get a remittance of the sentence. Others of the State-clergy have shown a different spirit. One near Wilton-le-Wear, on being asked to sign a memorial on behalf of Dawson, refused. He stated as his reason, that Dawson was a Baptist, and all the Dawsons were Baptists—besides he did not live in his parish.—From our correspondent.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINESE JUNK.—The "Keying" arrived at Gravesend on Monday.

BRITISH GUIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Demerara, February 1, 1848.

DISTRESS—CESSATION OF LABOUR—FIRES ON THE SUGAR ESTATES—THE GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION.

Although, as I stated in my last, I expect to be in England very shortly, yet I am anxious to keep you acquainted with the actual state of our affairs up to the time of my departure.

More especially does it seem needful at the present time that the *Nonconformist* press of Great Britain should not be behind the, alas, too venal press in its information from the West India Colonies. I have no doubt that in the *Daily News*, or some such daily slanderer, I shall soon read one of the stereotype paragraphs, kept up by their colonial-dreadful-accident-makers, that often run thus:—"By our last accounts from Demerara, everything was in a dreadful state: labour was suspended on almost every sugar estate: a general strike for wages had taken place among the labourers: several destructive and incendiary fires had taken place upon the plantations, and the Governor had been compelled to issue a proclamation offering large rewards for the discovery of these outrages, and threatening the people with martial law, if they did not behave: in short, nothing but ruin seemed to await the colony."

Such, I dare say, will be the language of a large portion of the British press; indeed it would not surprise me if the *Daily News*, pre-eminent in its blunderings about colonial matters, should copy the above paragraph *verbatim*: in case they should do so, I will translate it myself, beginning with,

CESSATION OF LABOUR ON THE SUGAR ESTATES.

For the last six weeks there has been an almost entire suspension of work on the sugar estates: the disastrous intelligence from England utterly prevented many planters from drawing on parties at home who had been accustomed to honour their drafts: the banks, also, on account of the occurrences in Barbadoes and Trinidad, were obliged to adopt a most restrictive policy, refusing to cash bills, to which bills of lading for sugar actually shipped were attached, and in consequence money became immediately scarce. At the same time sugar fell so low in its price at home, that at the present rate of wasteful and extravagant manufacture of that article, it was impossible that estates could pay; and at once, managers and attorneys told the labourers that unless they would consent to a reduction of 25 per cent. on their wages, they could find them no more employment. The consequence was, that the people immediately struck work, and from the middle of December last have been living on previous earnings and the fruits of their provision grounds. The labourers say—with what justice I leave you to decide—"If the government here will make provisions cheaper, we will work for less wages; but we cannot believe the colony is so poor, because every week we see Portuguese and Coolies coming here, and because the *Gazette* says there are fourteen large ships coming this year full of Coolies from Madras and Calcutta; and besides, we see that the bishop and the Church of England parsons, and Church of Scotland parsons, and Roman Catholic bishop and parsons, and the Lutheran parsons, and the Wesleyan Methodist parsons, can all get as much money as they like from the Colony chest; and it is not fair to put all the burden on the black people; if the country is going to break, we ought to share and share alike."

This is the sense of the third estate; and I, as one of the fourth estate, think there is much reason in it. The aristocracy also begin to say there is something in it too, and are apprehending the result of a general and indefinitely protracted holiday at a time when canes are ripe and rotting on the ground.

Managers and overseers, in present circumstances, are much to be pitied: with them the present state of things does not originate—they only act under orders; and had the large attorneyships long since been broken up, and managers made acting attorneys also, many of the present evils of the colony would have been prevented. As it is, managers and overseers have had to suffer a large reduction in their accustomed salaries, and are placed between two fires, the people supposing that it is the managers' fault wages are low, and the attorneys blaming the managers for not getting the people to work.

If you ask my opinion, thus I think:—that wages for the last eighteen months have been barely sufficient to find the labourers in the necessities of life; that if any one class ought to have been exempted from reduction of wages, it is the black population, on whose shoulders have chiefly fallen the burden of paying for Coolie immigration; and I am convinced, from an actual inspection of the proposed scale of wages, that it will be a most insufficient remuneration for the labourers, that it will barely feed them, much less clothe them, and their families, and that, without the slightest exaggeration, the ministers who have hitherto been dependent on the voluntary contributions of their people will at once have to be entirely supported from home, or to leave the colony.

Such is my most deliberate opinion; and I do not, and cannot, advise the people to submit to these starvation terms. I know the aristocracy of the

West Indies too well to trust them for one moment; they would part with the last grain of their ill-gotten gold could they once more bring the peasantry of this colony within their absolute control; and knowing as they do how little sympathy at present is felt at home for West India missions, and how unwilling or unable, or unsomething, our religious societies are to uphold their stations in efficient action, they have now before them the cheering hope that they will be able to start the anti-state-church missionaries out of the colony.

2. FIRES UPON THE SUGAR ESTATES.

Several destructive fires have recently occurred, all of which are greedily assigned to the charge of incendiarism. The particulars are these:—On the 1st of January last, two megass logies* on plantation Palmyra, in the island of Wakenaam, in the Essequibo, were burnt down; on Saturday, the 15th, a fire was discovered on plantation Montrose, at midday, which ended in the total destruction of some of the buildings; the same night the overseers' houses on plantation Lusignan were burnt to the ground; and on the 19th the megass logie of plantation Melville was also destroyed by fire.

I have been thus particular in giving the details, lest I should be suspected of their wilful suppression. I deeply regret having to record these facts, for they have only aggravated the distress and deepened the gloom of the colony; and I willingly admit that there is some reason to believe that two of these fires were occasioned by incendiarism, but I assert that they no more affect the general character of the labouring population, than a fire in London would be a disgrace to the peasantry of Yorkshire.

Immediately upon the occurrence of these fires, the Governor issued a proclamation, stating, that "there was every reason to believe these fires were wilfully and maliciously caused," and offering the large reward of two thousand five hundred dollars for the discovery of the perpetrators.

No sooner was this proclamation issued than his Excellency saw fit to issue a second: and a more rash, ill-advised, unguarded, and dangerous document I never read: instead of bearing the aspect of a solemn and deliberate act of government, it reads much like an after-dinner effusion of neither over-wise nor over-sober companionship.

At the risk of taking up too much space I must give you a copy of this proclamation, that my subsequent remarks may be better apprehended:—

PROCLAMATION

By his Excellency Henry Light, Esq., Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Colony of British Guiana, Vice-Admiral, and Ordinary of the same, &c. &c.

Whereas within the short space of little more than a fortnight no fewer than three destructive fires have taken place on plantations, one in the county of Essequibo, and two in the county of Demerara, by which, in two instances, extensive ranges of megass logies, with all their contents, have been totally consumed; and in the third, a dwelling-house with all its furniture, books of the estate, and other valuable property, placed at the same time in the most imminent danger the lives of four persons, who narrowly escaped from the flames; and whereas, from the evidence already obtained, there is every reason to believe that these occurrences are not accidental, but the result of wilful and deliberate design, and connected with some plan or combination for the general destruction of plantation property throughout the colony:

I have thought fit to issue this my proclamation, warning all persons against the dangerous and illegal tendency of such combination or agreement, and pointing out to them the inevitable results of such atrocious conduct, both as affecting their own character, their interests, and possibly their lives.

I do, therefore, earnestly call upon and exhort all the labouring population of this colony, and more especially those who are natives of the same, to remember the obligation under which they lie to manifest their appreciation of the blessings of liberty and the advantages of civilization now absolutely in their possession or freely offered to their acceptance: and that in no way can they more satisfactorily do this than by practically exemplifying the precept of "doing unto others as they would that others should do unto them."

I call upon them to recollect that they who countenance and protect the criminal are sharers in all intents and purposes of his crime, and that even if they escape the visitation of human laws, they have yet to dread the assured retribution of Divine justice.

I warn those who are immediately concerned in or connected with these most detestable and unprovoked attacks on property and life, that when detected and convicted, which cannot fail eventually to be the case, they have nothing to look for but the exertion of the utmost rigour of the law, which, in the case of the mere destruction of property, subjects the perpetrator to the punishment of transportation for fifteen years; and where life also is endangered, the life of the offender is justly forfeited, and in such case mercy could not be extended.

I call upon all her Majesty's faithful and loving subjects, the orderly and well conducted peasantry of this colony, to reflect on their social position and advantages—to ask themselves what they have to complain of?—what grievances remain unredressed?—what irregularities in the laws or in the administration of them, afford reasonable grounds of murmurings? And were it otherwise, what kind of redress do they promise themselves by cowardly and assassin-like attacks on the property and lives of those whom it has pleased Providence to place in a somewhat higher social position? Will the destruction of the means of manufacturing the produce of the crop now ripening on the ground, contribute to secure them more constant employment or higher wages? Will they, when the ability of the proprietor of the soil to employ them is taken away, be able to support themselves in the comfort and ease to which they have been accustomed? Or will they not rather with the depreciation and destruction of the property of their employers lose their chief resource in the opportunity of exercising their honest industry, and become a disgrace instead of a credit to the country of which they are free citizens, and which lavishly expended her treasure to make them such?

There is but one cause which can be assigned for the crimes against which this proclamation is issued, and that is the proposed reduction of the wages hitherto paid to the labourers on plantations. But this reduction, proceeding as it does from the actual and urgent necessity of the case, and presenting the only means of carrying on the work of the plantations at all, should rather secure the ready sympathy and cheerful co-operation of the peasantry than incite them to deeds of violence as a senseless means of revenge for a fancied injury. There are those amongst them who can read, and there are few not sufficiently

* A "megass logie" is the house in which the dry cane trash, or megass, so valuable for fuel, is kept for the next crop. No other fuel is a perfect substitute for the megass.

intelligent to understand the real state of things if fairly explained to them. How can they expect to receive the same rate of wages as usual for manufacturing a hoghead of sugar, when that which lately sold for one hundred dollars will not now bring fifty? And after all, it is in their own power to earn as much money as before, for they have only to work a little longer and more continuously, and they would receive at each week's end the same amount of money as previously. Were the labouring population of this colony to join earnestly with the owners of the land, they might readily increase the quantity of sugar produced by one half at least, which would secure to them ample wages and increasing prosperity.

I address them as their friend, as their Governor, and as representing in this colony their gracious Sovereign, whom they profess to love and revere; and I call upon them as men who ought to be grateful for the blessings they enjoy under her mild and considerate sway; as men whose real welfare is bound up with the general prosperity of the colony; as men conscious of their obligations as Christians, to reflect well on these things, to beware of those who would incite them to evil, and thereby bring them to shame. And I warn them, in the most solemn manner, that if all present means should fail in putting a stop to these nefarious proceedings, such stringent and rigorous measures shall be instantly adopted as will make the consequences felt by every one in the community.

Lastly, therefore, I do hereby call upon all stipendiary and other magistrates, all officers of police, and all persons in the service of Government, to be active, vigilant, and persevering in their endeavours to trace, detect, and bring to condign punishment the authors, abettors, or perpetrators of these atrocious outrages, warning them that I shall visit with heavy penalties any neglect of duty on their part. And I call upon all her Majesty's loving and dutiful subjects to be aiding and assisting in endeavouring to preserve the peace and good order, and promoting the welfare of the community in which they reside, as they will respectively answer the contrary at their peril.

Given under my hand and seal of Office, at the Guiana Public Buildings, in Georgetown, Demerara, this 19th day of January, 1848, and in the eleventh year of her Majesty's reign.

God save the Queen!
By His Excellency's command,
WILLIAM WALKER,
Government Secretary.

Such is the proclamation; and considering it, as I do, a most remarkable and uncalled-for document, I beg leave to make a few remarks upon it.

1. His Excellency says, "there is every reason to believe that these occurrences are connected with some plan or combination for the general destruction of plantation property throughout the colony."

Such a suspicion, if correct, presents a frightful picture of the morals of the labouring classes, and it ought to be founded on very clear evidence before it was proclaimed by the chief magistrate of the colony! And it will scarcely be credited at home that this rash assertion was made previous to any solemn investigation into the origin of these fires, and that, though his Excellency was within an hour's drive of the estates where three of these fires (said to be "connected with some combination for the general destruction of plantation property throughout the colony"), occurred, up to the present time his Excellency has not visited one of these estates, nor addressed the labourers, nor indeed done anything in the matter except issue this *Jupiter tonans* proclamation!

2. His Excellency asks, "What have the peasantry to complain of?—what grievances remain unredressed?—what reasonable ground of murmuring have they?"

Does his Excellency really suffer from the oblivion of memory common to old age? Does not his Excellency know that the excellent and high-minded Governor of Barbadoes has appointed a day in every week in which any person, having a real or supposed grievance, may lay it before her Majesty's representative in that island; while in this colony no one can remember the day when his Excellency, H. Light, Esq., gave an audience to any of the labouring classes? Does his Excellency remember, that six short months ago 10,000 labouring people requested him by petition to see their ministers, that they might explain to his Excellency the grievous nature of the new tax ordinance, still in operation, and that his Excellency refused to give these six gentlemen any access to his august presence? Does his Excellency forget that at the present moment, if a poor person buys a barrel of flour, he must pay a dollar and a half duty on it, another ten dollars duty before he can make it into bread for sale, and another ten dollars duty before he can send out his child to sell this bread; and that all this is done to raise funds for the infamous Coolie scheme? And, forgetting all this, his Excellency asks, "What grievances remain unredressed?"

3. Does his Excellency consider it statesmanlike and dignified for him, after denouncing the labouring classes "for their cowardly and assassin-like attacks on property and life," to become a partizan of the planters, and discourse concerning the reduction of wages, as if he were violently affected by some local interests dreadfully at hazard through the present cessation of labour on the estates? Why assume, at all, that the black people alone could commit these "deeds of violence as a senseless means of revenge?" Are there not to-day, and every day, hundreds of naked, starving Coolies, prowling about the country, disappointed and chagrined that they were ever deluded to leave the streets of Calcutta and Madras? Are there not scores and scores of Portuguese, wretched skeletons, wasted by disease, and filled with revengeful passions, on account of their coming here to sicken and die? Are there not several "walk-foot bucras," discharged and characterless overseers, wandering about the roads, any of whom might be guilty, as well as the black people, of these acts of incendiarism? Why, then, assume that the labourers alone could be guilty of these outrages?

4. And lastly, What does his Excellency mean by threatening the colony after the following style, when, as yet, there has been no investigation into the cause of these fires?—"I warn the labouring classes, that if all

present means should fail in putting a stop to these nefarious proceedings, such stringent and rigorous measures shall be instantly adopted as will make the consequences felt by every one in the community."

That is to say, he will proclaim martial law at once, because four fires have taken place, whether by accident or design does not yet appear—to the localities of which his Excellency has not taken the trouble yet to drive, and concerning all which fires the evidence in the papers is, that the labouring population in the neighbourhood—men, women, and children, old and young—turned out and did their best to stop the progress of destruction. Such a proclamation, branding any other peasantry with "cowardly and assassin-like conduct," and threatening them with martial law, would have driven them into open rebellion. Thanks to slavery; the iron has burnt into the soul, and how can the people be otherwise than weak at this moment? They know not themselves; and everything is done to make them lose the sentiment of unity which is to be their life; and because the people are thus weak, the colony is in peace.

W. G. B.

[We reserve the remainder of our correspondent's letter for our next number.]

COURT, AND PERSONAL NEWS.

THE QUEEN has enjoyed uninterrupted health. On Friday a bulletin was issued by the royal physicians, stating that "The Queen and infant Princess continue well," and that no further announcements would be made.

PRINCE ALBERT held a levee on behalf of her Majesty, on Wednesday, at St. James's Palace. The attendance was very numerous. Amongst the presentations were—the new Archbishop of Canterbury; Lord Milford, a new peer; Mr. Montesquieu Bellew, M.P., on being appointed a Lord of the Treasury; Sir George Arthur, on his return from the government of Bombay, and on being appointed a Privy Councillor; and Major-General Bell, on his appointment to be Governor-General of Guernsey.

It is stated by *La Presse* that the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier are at Brussels, in strict incognito. They go first to Ems, to visit the Duchess of Orleans, and thence to Madrid, where an official reception awaits them.

A CABINET COUNCIL was held on Saturday, at the Foreign-office, which sat two hours. Lord John Russell was present. A second Council was held on Monday.

M. GUIZOT has taken a residence in Brompton-square, and has removed, with the Mademoiselles Guizot, from Mr. James Broadwood's mansion in Bryanstone-square. Madame Guizot, the mother of the distinguished exile, is with M. Guizot and family.—*Standard*.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE OF PRUSSIA.—The Prince of Prussia, brother of the King, and heir-apparent to the crown, arrived in London on Monday morning, *via* Hamburg, and alighted at the hotel of the Prussian legation, at Carlton-terrace. Intelligence of the arrival of the Prince having got abroad, his Royal Highness received several complimentary visits during the afternoon from members of the *corps diplomatique*, and others.

THE PRINCIPAL CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—Sir David Dundas has received his appointment as Principal Clerk of the House of Lords. The learned gentleman has resigned the Solicitor-Generalship, and also his seat for Sutherlandshire. The former is to be filled by Mr. John Romilly; and rumours are afloat, that either Sir John Hobhouse or Mr. Macaulay will be returned for the latter.

DEATH OF SIR WILLIAM GOSSET, K.C.H.—Sir William Gosset (Serjeant-at-Arms of the House of Commons) expired at eight o'clock on Monday morning.

EXTRAORDINARY REVELATION.—It was rumoured on Friday evening that information had been obtained respecting the mysterious disappearance, eight years ago, of Mr. Charles Schofield, builder, of Every-street, whose body was subsequently found in the river Irwell. The story told is, that a person in his last moments has made a confession to the effect that he and his son were together on the night of the 10th of February, 1840, in a place named, and that Mr. Schofield entered and joined their company under circumstances that induced him (the father) to strike Schofield. The blow proved mortal, and, to conceal the body, they hid it in a cellar for about eight days, and afterwards threw it into the river. It will be recollected that Mr. Schofield, on the night of his death, had been with a party celebrating the Queen's marriage, and that the body of the unfortunate gentleman was not recovered for a month afterwards, when an inquest was held, which resulted in an open verdict of "Found drowned." We forbear to give further particulars under the circumstances, as the facts will probably be made known more in detail.—*Manchester Times*.

HYMEN OUT OF WORK IN PRESTON!—We are ashamed to say that our paper this day does not contain the record of a single marriage in this town or neighbourhood, simply because not a single marriage has taken place during the week—an event unparalleled in the memory of the oldest inhabitant.—*Preston Guardian*.

The Town Council of Edinburgh, by a majority of twenty to seven, has determined not to fill up the vacant Hebrew chair in the University.

LITERATURE.

Noble Deeds of Woman; or, Examples of Female Courage and Virtue. By ELIZABETH STARRLING. London: Bohn.

THE title of this book gives a tolerably correct idea of its character and contents. It is a compilation of some of those remarkable incidents in the history of woman, which establish her claim to our admiration, as exercising the loftier and severer virtues, no less than discharging ordinary domestic duties. In a day when hero-worship has become a fashion, it is meet that the deeds of our heroines should not be left unnoticed, and that the unobtrusiveness of the sex should not deprive it of well-merited honours. In this book, however, there is no pugnacious assertion of woman's rights, or prosing disquisitions on woman's duties. The various narratives are just, grouped together under such heads as Maternal, Filial, and Conjugal Affection—Humanity—Fortitude—Courage—Patriotism; each group being prefaced by a few introductory remarks, and every passage headed by an appropriate poetical extract. It covers a wide space in point of time, including many of the great historic names with which we are familiar, interspersed with "modern instances," taken from the journals of the day. Such a collection could not be otherwise than interesting, while to young ladies it should be peculiarly so. Extracts can scarcely give a more adequate idea of its character than a single brick would of a building; but we select two passages, which will illustrate our remarks. The first will be read with interest in these days of revolutionary excitement.

"THE EXTRAORDINARY FORTITUDE DISPLAYED BY MADAME ROLAND, wife of the ex-Minister of that name, during the series of her misfortunes, deserves to be mentioned here; for it is, perhaps, more by her courage than by any other quality, that this celebrated woman has merited the eulogiums that have been lavished upon her. The following is the account she has herself given of her first imprisonment:—'When I found myself enclosed within four dirty walls, saw a miserable bed without curtains and a doubly-grated window, and was assailed also with that disagreeable smell which a person accustomed to cleanly apartments always finds in those that are dirty, I felt, indeed, that I was in a prison; yet, resolved to accommodate myself as much as possible to my circumstances, I derived some pleasure from observing that my chamber was sufficiently roomy, that it had a fire-place, that the covering of the bed was tolerable, that I was supplied with a pillow: I forbore to make comparisons, and deemed myself not badly accommodated. In this temper I went to bed, and resolved to remain in it as long as I found myself at ease; I had not even left my bed at ten the next morning, when my counsellor arrived. He was still more affected by my situation than on the preceding evening; and he surveyed my deplorable chamber, with which I was already satisfied, because I had slept well, with visible agitation.

"The commotion among the people was at that time very great, the drums were frequently beating to arms, and I was very ignorant of what was passing out of doors.

"The tyrant shall not, said I to myself, prevent my making the most of my life to my last moment; more happy in the satisfaction of my own conscience than they can be in the enjoyment of their prey. If they come to put me to death, I will go forward to meet them; and I shall quit life as one who enters a state of repose.

"When I went down to the apartment of the keeper's wife, I found my faithful nurse; she threw herself into my arms, drowned in tears, and choked with sobs; I myself melted into sorrow, reproaching myself for the tranquillity I had enjoyed, while those who were attached to me were afflicted with the most anxious alarms; and picturing to myself successively the anxiety of one person and another, I felt an indescribable oppression at my heart.

"I never was accustomed to be expensive in what regards my personal enjoyments, and I have even a pleasure in exercising my courage in any accidental privation. A passion seized me now to make an experiment, to discover in what degree the power of the mind can narrow the wants of man. At the end of four days, I began to reduce the quality of my breakfast, and, instead of coffee or chocolate, to take bread and water: I ordered a small plate of some simple dish, with vegetables, for my dinner; and in the evening a few vegetables without any dessert. I first drank small beer in lieu of wine, and then I discontinued the beer. As this economy had a moral object, and as I equally disliked and despised a frugality that had no other end than to save, I appropriated a sum for the poorer sort in the prison, that I might have the pleasure, while I ate my dry bread in the morning, to reflect that they would have a better dinner for my privations.

"When Madame Roland arrived at the Conciergerie, (says the author of the 'Memoirs of a Prisoner,') the blood of the twenty-two deputies still flowed on the spot. Though she well comprehended the fate which awaited her, her firmness did not forsake her. Although past the prime of life, she was a fine woman, tall, and of an elegant form; an expression infinitely superior to what is usually found in women was seen in her large black eyes, at once forcible and mild. She frequently spoke from her window to those without with the extent and greatness of mind of a man of the first order of talent. Sometimes, however, the susceptibility of her sex gained the ascendancy, and it was seen that she had been weeping, no doubt at the remembrance of her daughter and husband. This mixture of delicate feeling and heroic fortitude rendered Madame Roland still more interesting. As she passed to her examination we saw her with that firmness of deportment which usually marked her character; as she returned, her eyes were moistened with tears, but they were tears of indignation. She had been treated with the grossest rudeness, and questions had been put to her insulting to her honour. The day on which she was condemned she had dressed herself in white, and with peculiar care; her long black hair

hung down loose to her waist. After her condemnation she returned to the prison with an alacrity that was little short of pleasure. By a sign that was not mistaken, she gave all to understand she was condemned to die. Associated in the same death with her, was a man who had not her fortitude; yet she infused a portion of her courage into his mind, in a manner so attractive and irresistible, that he was seen once more to smile!

"When she came to the place of execution, she bowed to the statue of Liberty, and pronounced these memorable words:—'Oh, Liberty! how many crimes are committed in thy name!'"—P. 286.

There is a slight admixture of the ludicrous with the morally sublime in the following incident. It is an instance of

"CONJUGAL AFFECTION.—Guelph, Duke of Bavaria, having made war on the Emperor, Conrad the Third, that prince besieged him in the Castle of Weinsperg. The Duke supported the siege with heroic bravery, and only yielded to superior force. The Emperor treated the person whom Guelph had sent to him to capitulate with great civility, and gave his word that the Duke and his troops should be permitted to pass through the Imperial army unmolested. The Duke's lady, however, suspected that some fatal design against her husband was concealed under this appearance of clemency: she therefore wished to make a more certain engagement than that of mere words. She sent a gentleman to the Emperor, to demand from him safe conduct, not only for herself, but also for the other ladies and women that were in the castle; that they might be suffered to pass unmolested, and be conducted to a place of security; and that they should also be at liberty to take whatever they could carry with them. To this request Conrad readily acceded. In the presence of the Emperor and all his army, their departure from the castle took place, but every one was overcome with astonishment when they saw pass, first the Duchess, then Countesses, Baronesses, and other ladies of quality, whose husbands had offended against the Emperor, each with difficulty carrying her lord on her shoulders. It had been supposed in the army that when the Duchess demanded the favour it was only with a view to save their gold, silver, and jewels, and no suspicion was entertained of their real intentions. The Emperor was surprised at the sight, and could not help being touched with the tenderness and courage of these ladies, who considered their husbands as their real treasure, which they esteemed more than gold or jewels. Yielding to the admiration this example of conjugal tenderness had occasioned, the Emperor pardoned the men for the sake of the women, whom he commended for their fidelity to their husbands. After treating them to a splendid dinner, Conrad came to a sincere accommodation with Guelph and his companions, and the town was saved."—P. 83.

Notes, Critical, Explanatory, and Practical, on the Book of the Prophet Isaiah. By Rev. A. BARNES. Cummings' Edition. London: Routledge and Co.

AFTER an attentive examination of these volumes, we feel a full persuasion that we shall do well to recommend them. All the apparatus of a good edition is here collected together—the text, a new version—notes, philological, hermeneutical, and theological—and to these are added illustrations from ancient or modern literature, equally new and apposite. The value of this work is far beyond its price.

The Duty of Christians to promote the Civil Liberty of their Fellow-Men. A Lecture delivered by W. F. POILE, Baptist minister, Derby. Pp. 12.

WE do not notice this lecture either for its profound research, eloquence, or erudition. It possesses qualities of a still higher order—qualities rarely to be found in these times—the simplicity, boldness, and honesty of Christian truth. It is not bedizened with meretricious ornament, nor frittered down by unmeaning declamation. There is in it no searching after beautiful figures, no effort for effect; but it manifests in the writer the calm dignity of manhood. It is just such a thing as the Christian world needs; and especially does it show an example to Christian ministers which, in our day, they would do well to follow. The times in which we live have their own peculiarities; and one of them is, that those who should be foremost in the race of freedom, whether religious or political, are too often found lagging behind.

The lecture is addressed to his own congregation, and published by him at their request. The following extract is a fair specimen of the whole:—"I am not charging you, my brethren, with the unhappy anomaly which has been too widely and too commonly presented to mankind, viz., the professors of Christianity associated with exclusiveness, partiality, injustice—with slavery, physical and religious. Such contradictions ought not to be; they poison the very ground where the good seed of the kingdom should be sown; they drive men to take refuge in Infidelity, Atheism, and every false system that may be propounded; they make them feel that they have no help from the professed servants of God and believers in divine revelation. Shall it be so with you? Shall the unenfranchised be able to point with the finger of scorn to professed Christian men and Christian ministers of Derby, and say, 'These are the men who preach and pray about justice, love and mercy, but mark the incongruity between what they say and what they do?' We can indeed see in them the antitypes of the priest and the Levite, while they coldly and heartlessly pass by on the other side; but we see not the properties of the good Samaritan who practically showeth compassion; away then with such sentimentalism, such hypocrisy! Let us see Christians, really, practically, and earnestly coming to the help of the needy—let us see them assisting to knock off the fetters of the slaves at home—unloosing the yoke of civil bondage from their necks, and the chain from their hands—let us see them making an effort to elevate the helots into the position of freemen and citizens, and then must we believe in the sincerity of these professions for our spiritual emancipation, and these declarations of fraternal sympathy."

LITERARY MISCELLANY.

ADDRESSED TO HUSBANDS.—A woman ought to have her own purse, great or small, whichever it may be. Ten, fifty, a hundred, or a thousand dollars, according to circumstances, but her own for which she accounts to—herself. Would you know "why," you gentlemen who make your wives account for pins and farthings? Why, most especially and particularly for your own sublime peace and prosperity. You do not think so? Well then; a maid-servant knocks down a tea-cup, a servant breaks a glass, or suddenly tea-pot, cup, and glass, all at once fall in pieces, and nobody has broken them; and so on. The wife who has not her own purse, but who must replace the cups and glass, goes to her husband, relates the misfortune, and begs for a little money to make good the damage. He scolds the servants, his wife, who ought to look after the servants. "Money, indeed!—a little money—money does not grow out of the ground, nor yet is it rained down from heaven—many small brooks make a great river." And such like. At last he gives a little money, and remains often in a very ill-humour. Again, if the wife have her own little purse, then such little vexations never come near him. Children, servants, misfortunes remain the same; but no disorder is remarked; all is made right as at first; all is in order; and the head of the house, who, perhaps, with the greatest ease, could lay down a thousand rix-dollars at once, need not for a few pence, squeezed out at different times, lose the equipoise of his temper, which is as invaluable to the whole house as to himself. And dost thou reckon as nothing, thou unfeeling nabob, those little surprises, those little birthday and namesday pleasures, with which thy wife can give herself the delight of surprising thee—those thousand small pleasures, which, unexpected as falling stars, gleam like them on the heaven of home, and which must all come to thee from the affection of thy wife, through—a little money, which, thou must give to her in the gross, in order to receive again in the small, with rich interest of comfort and happiness? Now, is it clear yet? To every true woman's heart it is indescribably delightful to give,—to feel itself alive in the satisfaction and happiness of others;—it is the sunshine of the heart, and is more needed here in the cold north perhaps than elsewhere. Besides this little freedom is so refreshing.—M. Hovitt.

BUSINESS HABITS OF AMERICANS.—From the earliest hour in the morning till late at night, the streets, offices, and warehouses of the large cities are thronged by men of all trades and professions, each following his vocation like a *perpetuum mobile*, as if he never dreamt of cessation from labour, or the possibility of becoming fatigued. If a lounge should happen to be parading the street, he would be sure to be jostled off the side-walk, or to be pushed in every direction, until he keeps time with the rest. Should he meet a friend, he will only talk to him on business; on 'change, they will only hear him on business; and, if he retire to some house of entertainment, he will again be entertained with business. Wherever he goes, the hum and bustle of business will follow him; and when he finally sits down to his dinner, hoping there, at least, to find an hour of rest, he will discover, to his sorrow, that the Americans treat that as a business too, and despatch it in less time than he is able to stretch his limbs under the mahogany. In a very few minutes the clang of steel and silver will cease, and he will be left to his solitary reflections, while the rest are about their business. In the evenings, if he have no friends or acquaintances, none will intrude on his retirement: for the people are either at home with their families, or preparing for the business of the next day. Whoever goes to the United States for the purpose of settling there, must resolve in his mind to find pleasure in business, and business in pleasure; or he will be disappointed, and wish himself back to the sociable idleness of Europe. Nor can any one travel in the United States without making a business of it. The habit of posting being unknown, he is obliged to travel in company with the large caravans which are daily starting from, and arriving at, all the large cities, under convoy of a thousand puffing and clanking engines, where all thoughts of pleasure are speedily converted into sober reflections on the safety of property and persons. He must resign the gratification of his own individual tastes to the wishes of the majority who are travelling on business, and with whom speed is infinitely more important than all that contributes to pleasure. Neither is this hurry of business confined to the large cities, or the method of travelling; it communicates itself to every village and hamlet, and extends to and penetrates the western forests. Town and country rival with each other in the eagerness of industrious pursuits. Machines are invented, new lines of communication established, and the depths of the sea explored, to afford scope for the spirit of enterprise; and it is as if all America were but one gigantic workshop, over the entrance of which there is the blazing inscription, "No admission here except on business."—Grund's Americans.

CHILDREN'S DIFFERENT MODES OF CRYING.—There is an immense deal to be learnt in the varieties of children's crying. Not only of the judgment of the child's individual character, but for sound instruction in the arts of passion and pathos. There is a good, earnest, open roar, quickly raised and quickly spent, which is of excellent promise—the explosion of a good heart, which clears the air without muddying the ground. And there is a patient, monotonous, wearing-out snivel, with no expenditure of strength or voice, which augurs a weak intellect, and one of those amiable dispositions which provokes you more than a decidedly bad one. Each of

these is an excellent study—the one to intimidate, and the other to tire—rarely failing of their end on any stage, but neither of them succeed in touching the heart. For this, however, children are matchless as examples. There is a depth of helpless, prostrate affliction; sobs and sighs now hemmed in, now breaking forth again, with a sobbing kind of back-water stroke, which one could imagine the Babes of the Wood to have uttered at the very moment they laid down and died, that "no heart that breathes with human breath" could ever resist. And then, again, there is a pale, hopeless look, with quiet, trickling tears, as if the little heart were driven to the last refuge of self-pity, or had caught the first glimmering of the meaning of despair, which is ten times worse—

"What is so shrill as silent tears?"

Most children cry, and it is a safe and desirable sign. Some cry to please themselves, and some to please their mothers. There are only two sorts who abstain, as different as light and darkness, though often confounded. The one is the haughty spirit, the other the sullen temper. The first, with gentle usage and implicit trust, you need never despair of; the latter, alas! will tire out the fondest physician.—*Fraser's Magazine for March.*

"BLOWING OUT" OF A GALE.—We began to enjoy the "blowing out" of the gale; it was favourable to our course, and the scene was one of the greatest excitement. The "Hottingeur" flew before the wind at eleven knots an hour, her bowsprit dipping in the sea, her sails full stretched, the waves on all sides running high, sometimes crested with white foam, and sometimes coming on like a moving mountain, and threatening to overwhelm us; but as they approached, the winged ship called forth her courage and her strength, and rose calmly and triumphantly upon their bosom. The water was of the deepest blue and green on the side of the ship farthest from the sun, and on the side between us and the sun the whole expanse looked like a sea of moving silver. Two men were still at the helm. I remained the whole day on deck, lashed to my steady friend the capstan—dined heartily, felt better than I had done for months before, and slept all night. The storm was termed, according to its degree of violence, a heavy gale; and had we not been in the open sea, would have been dangerous. The topsails were close reefed; the spankers and the royals were shivered to rags; and the main-royal got adrift, and was cut down to save it. Several strongly twisted ropes snapped like threads.—*An Englishwoman in America, by Mrs. S. M. Maury.*

POETRY.

THE BUILDERS.

BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

All are architects of Fate,
Working in the walls of Time;
Some with massive deeds and great,
Some with ornaments of rhyme.

Nothing useless is, nor low;
Each thing in its place is best;
And what seems but idle show,
Strengthens and supports the rest.

For the structure that we raise,
Time is with materials filled;
Our to-days and yesterdays
Are the blocks with which we build.

Truly shape and fashion these;
Leave not yawning gaps between;
Think not, because no man sees,
Such things will remain unseen.

In the elder days of Art,
Builders wrought with greater care
Each minute and unseen part;
For the gods see everywhere.

Let us do our work as well,
Both the unseen and the seen;
Make the house, where gods may dwell,
Beautiful, entire, and clean.

Else our lives are incomplete,
Standing in these walls of time,
Broken stairways, where the feet
Stumble as they seek to climb.

Build to-day, then, strong and sure,
With a firm and ample base;
And ascending and secure
Shall to-morrow find its place.

Thus alone can we attain
To those turrets, where the eye
Sees the world as one vast plain,
And one boundless reach of sky.

THE BARD'S COMMISSION.

Let others stoop to spend their days
In pining melancholy,
And tune the lyre to tinkling lays
Of sentimental folly:
The bard who owns a manly heart,
And acts on Heaven's commission,
Will choose a nobler, better part,
Than waste his mind's fruition.

What though we seldom sweep the chords
To love's romantic ditty,
Or breathe out amorous, glowing words,
To move the fair one's pity;
A passing note is quite enough;—
When higher projects need us
We must be made of sterner stuff
Than linger till she heed us.

In Petrarch's day it might be well
That fair Vaucusa's valley
Should echo to the honied shell
Of tuneful shilly-shally:
But we are fall'n on tougher hours,
And deeds more muscle trying,
Than garlandizing pretty flowers,
And whimpering and sighing.
Then wake the string to Freedom's song,
Swell Truth's immortal chorus,
While Victory, as we march along,
Her standard waves before us.
We'll others leave to waste their days
In sentimental folly,
Be 't ours to shout heart-moving lays
To all that's high and holy.

Wendover, Bucks.

J. S.

SCRAPS OF THOUGHT.

If thou desirest to be borne with, thou must bear also with others.—*Kempis*.

Our opportunities to do good are our talents.—*Mather*.

Religion consists in a profound humility and a universal charity.—*Dr. Whichcote*.

We cannot want a clear proof of God as long as we carry ourselves about us.—*Locke*.

What are noble deeds but noble truths realized?—*S. T. Coleridge*.

The best part of beauty is that which a picture cannot express.—*Lord Bacon*.

The only true spirit of tolerance consists in our conscientious toleration of each other's intolerance.—*Jacobi*.

ENTHUSIASM.—Enthusiasm is the blossom of which all true greatness is the fruit; imagination the germ of all glorious deeds; and few were ever distinguished for high practical greatness who could not refer to a childhood of enthusiasm. It is the romance of the boy that becomes the heroism of the man.—*J. Westland Marston*.

BELIEF.—When in your last hour all faculty in the broken spirit shall fade away, and die into inanity—imagination, thought, effort, enjoyment—then at last will the night-flower of *Belief* alone continue blooming, and refresh with its perfumes in the last darkness.—*Richter*.

CONVERSATION.—The true spirit of conversation consists in building on another man's observations, not overturning them; thus, the wit says, "à-propos of your remark;" and the disagreeable man exclaims, "I cannot agree with you."—*Bulwer*.

READING.—The amusement of reading is among the greatest consolations of life; it is the nurse of virtue; the upholder in adversity; the prop of independence; the support of a just pride; the strengthener of elevated opinions; it is a shield against the tyranny of all the petty passions; it is the repeller of the fool's scoff and the knave's poison.—*Sir Egerton Brydges*.

A COMPANION.—The most agreeable of all companions is a simple, frank man, without any high pretensions to an oppressive greatness; one who loves life and understands the use of it; obliging, alike at all hours; above all, of a golden temper, and steadfast as an anchor. For such an one we gladly exchange the greatest genius, the most brilliant wit, the profoundest thinker.—*Lessing*.

THE DEVIL'S PILLOW.—St. Ambrose says, "Idleness is the devil's pillow;" wherefore many good Christians, who think the devil deserves none, take it away from him and put it under their own heads.

A THOUGHT OF HEREAFTER.—In the journey of life, as in other journeys, it is a pleasing reflection that we have friends who are thinking of us at home, and who will receive us with joy when our journey is at an end.—*Bishop Horne*.

When ill news comes too late to be serviceable to your neighbour, keep it yourself.—*Zimmerman*.

GLEANINGS.

It is stated, in a letter from Rome, that proposals are now under consideration by the Pope for abolishing the celibacy of the clergy.

"After me, the deluge," Metternich, in the pride of his conceit, was wont to say. The "deluge" has come before his departure, and swept him away.

A Mr. Wilkinson has written to a Western (American) paper, informing the public that he thinks the newspaper record of his death is incorrect. He says that, to the best of his knowledge, he is alive, and would be kicking, if he could find the author of the report.

The *Glasgow Herald* states that each of Cunard's American steamers on her outward trip is supplied with 60 dozen of port, 100 dozen of sherry, 100 dozen of champagne, 50 dozen of Madeira, 50 dozen of hock, 200 dozen of soda water and lemonade, 300 dozen of Scotch ale, and 200 dozen of London porter, besides spirits of all kinds.

MODE OF ADMINISTERING APERIENTS TO CHILDREN.—Phosphate of soda may be used conveniently as a condiment in soup in place of common salt. Children may be unconsciously beguiled into the use of the medicine in this way, and it will be found an excellent purgative.—*Medical Times*.

The Guardians of the Bolton Union have decided, by a majority of sixteen to three, not to appoint a chaplain for the workhouse.

A private letter from Stockholm, of recent date, says, "Jenny Lind is playing a most beautiful social part in her native land. She sings very often, and gives away every shilling that she earns, and a good deal besides, to charities, in a sensible manner. She continues, of course, to be adored, and is invited into the best society: but, although she is fond of dancing, she hardly ever stays more than a few hours at a ball, in order to be able to rise early, and attend the duties which she has generously imposed upon herself."

Mr. George Hudson, M.P., is highly lauded in the London papers for having contributed £50 towards the relief of the railway labourers expelled from France. A few nights ago his Railway Majesty gave a dinner to Members of Parliament, which would probably cost him five times as much.

The Zoological Society have resolved to admit the public to their Gardens in the Regent's Park on Mondays, after the 10th of April, at the lowered charge of sixpence. Children, on all days but those of promenades, at the same sum.

A sacrilege has been committed in the church of St. Peter at Rome. The shrine containing the head of St. Andrew, with about 30,000 crowns worth of jewels, was forced open on the 10th, and the precious relics stolen.

NATURAL CURIOSITY.—At a concert for the distressed poor, given at Stourbridge, at the conclusion of

the song "There's a good time coming," a man in the garb of a labourer rose in the midst of the assembly, and exclaimed, "Mr. Russell, you couldn't fix the date, could you?"

SENATORIAL MISTAKE.—The *Times* of yesterday contains the following advertisement:—"If the gentleman dining at the Speaker's dinner, on Saturday, March 11, would return the new black beaver cocked hat, which he took away by mistake on that evening, he will find his own hat at 71, Eaton-square." On which horn of the alternative must the hon. gentleman be impaled? Was he "far gone?" or did he find it convenient to leave a "shocking bad hat" in exchange?

The soul of John Quincy Adams, says the *New York Herald*, when it took its flight from the House of Representatives at Washington, was a pure spirit passing from a den of thieves, plunderers, and robbers, to the brightest mansions and purest spirits of eternity.

The importations of *gutta percha* continue to take place in large quantities. A vessel, just arrived in Singapore, has brought, as part of an extensive cargo of eastern productions, 1,386 packages and 5,084 blocks of the article.

AN ODD COINCIDENCE.

Charles and Phil went up the hill,

In France, across the water,

Charles fell down, and broke his crown,

And Phil came tumbling after.—*Punch*.

The *Times* states that Prince Metternich, in the course of his long and prosperous career, had received every principal decoration which the munificence or servility of Europe could bestow, except those of the Bath and the Garter.

THE INFLUENZA.—This epidemic has, it seems, reached even our distant colonies, and has been prevalent there at the same period as in England. The following is an extract from the letter of a gentleman residing at Sydney, a native of Leeds, bearing the date of the 8th of November last:—"For some time past a kind of influenza has prevailed in Sydney and all the neighbouring towns; and, I believe in the neighbouring colonies also, to an incredible extent. In many instances the complaint has been fatal, but I believe chiefly, if not solely, amongst infirm aged people and children."

The *New York Literary World* states that a good many of Charles Lamb's books, some of them his folios, "huge armfuls," are now for sale in New York. "These books, which Lamb so loved that they seemed a part of himself, have been plucked from the smoke of London, deracinated from the pavements of Cockneydom, and now they are in Astor House, all written over on the margin by Coleridge, Southey, and Lamb himself. What will their fate be now? Who, amid the ever-changing fortunes of American families, will keep the herd together in a library? Their destiny is now most assuredly to travel over the Continent; some to be dog-eared in Oregon, some to grow crisp of cover in Labrador, some to be freshly bound in leather from a Californian bullock, some to follow annexation, and be shelved in time in the 'Society Library' of Mexico."

THE NORTH STAR.—We have received several numbers of this brilliant sheet, Frederick Douglass's own anti-slavery newspaper. It is just getting established at Rochester, N.Y., under the most favourable auspices, and with cheering promises of success. Everything about these numbers looks like talent, tact, and thrift. It has long been the ambition of our friend to edit and publish a paper that should plead the cause of his oppressed brethren with the fervour and earnestness of a soul experimentally acquainted with the miseries of their prison-house. The English philanthropists furnished him the pecuniary means for commencing it, and he will soon be on the "full tide of successful experiment." He undertakes much, and he is equal to the task. We wish him nothing but success. And who-soever will, let him subscribe for the *North Star*. "Terms, 2 dollars per annum, always in advance."—*The Nonresistant and Practical Christian*, (Massachusetts).—[The printers of Rochester, U.S., rising superior to the base prejudice against colour, invited Frederick Douglass to join with them in celebrating the birth of Franklin. His health was drunk, with the sentiment, "We recognise in the genius and cultivation of this orator and philanthropist good augury of the elevation of his race." Douglass reciprocated the compliment with a toast:—"Gentlemen of the Rochester Press, promoters of knowledge, lovers of liberty, foes of ignorance, despisers of prejudice, may you continue to give to the world nobler examples by a free and intelligent union of black with white." Printers, surely, of all men, should be in favour of the "union of black with white."—*Gateshead Observer*.]

A new Roman Catholic church, dedicated to St. Thomas à Beckett, has been consecrated and opened at Arbroath.

Tom Thumb had a narrow escape from drowning, from a collision of steamers on the Mississippi on the 6th ult. There was a great confusion in the boat, but Mr. Barnum picked up the mannikin and bore him safe to the shore.

Amongst the contributions to the Lincoln Primitive Methodists' Mission fund last week, was a bottle containing six shillings, a half-crown, six sixpences, three fourpenny pieces, four threepenny pieces, four pennies, four halfpennies, three hundred and thirty-six farthings, a model penny, and a model halfpenny.

A great lie is like a great fish on dry land; it may fret and fling, and make a frightful bother, but it cannot hurt you. You have only to keep still, and it will die of itself.

It is curious that Shakespeare, though giving us Greeks, Romans, Indians, Moors, Egyptians, Germans, Frenchmen, Italians, English, Welsh, and Scotchmen, in no instance throughout his plays introduces an Irishman.

THE FIRST INCOME TAX.—This impost came in with the last year of the last century. It was laid on in 1799, and then amounted to 10 per cent.

It is noticed by a French paper as a remarkable fact, that the Revolution in France, now so happily consummated, was achieved on the same three days of the week as the glorious triumph of July, 1830.

A correspondent of a London paper notices, as a curious coincidence, that at the moment when the King of Naples was signing the new constitution, a fresh eruption began from the crater of Mount Vesuvius.

Mr. Jaspar W. Rogers contends in the *Mark Lane Express*, that charcoal is the best de-odorizer.

"Our patriot ladies," says the *Nation*, "are really becoming exigent; one of them being entreated by her lover to demand any act of devotion at his hands, exclaimed, 'Bring me the head of Clarendon.'—Pretty little dear! Off with his head! So much for Clarendon."—*Jerrold's Newspaper*.

DO NOT PAY YOUR LETTERS, BUT STAMP THEM.—The importance of this direction is not sufficiently thought of. A moment's consideration must convince every one of its desirableness. When we take a letter to an office, and pay a penny, what is the result? First, some one must come forward and take the penny; and where many letters are posted, it must be the employment of one or more persons to take the penny. Secondly, the person who delivers the letter and penny must often have to waste time in waiting for his turn to deliver his letter and penny. Thirdly, the receiver at the office has to mark the letter as paid, which occupies time. Fourthly, the receiver of letters has to add up all his pennies, and to count his letters, and to enter in a book the numbers. Fifthly, the receiver has to transmit his receipts to the central office, &c. Now, a very great part of all these arrangements and employments are superseded by the simple plan of placing a penny stamp upon the letter. You put the stamped letter into a hole, and need not wait a moment. No officer is needed to attend its reception; no marking of pennies; no counting of money; no debtor and creditor account with the central office. What numerous movements and arrangements are thus superseded! If the reader were to witness what came under the writer's notice a few months back, he would never willingly resort again to the money payment. I took tea with a person in whose shop there was a receiving-box in a public thoroughfare. That person told me he had to make up eleven deliveries of letters in the day. Almost every minute my friend had to go to the counter to receive a letter, a penny, and mark it. His situation was so irksome, that he had already given notice to discontinue the engagement. Let us then provide ourselves with stamps—penny stamps—and thus relieve the public officers of much of their tiresome duties in taking charge of our letters. Let us do as we would be done by.—*Globe*.

STAYS.—Stays were quite unknown in Russia until Peter the Great danced with some Hanoverian ladies on his journey to Pomerania. Quite astounded, the monarch exclaimed to his suite after the ball, "What confoundedly hard bones these German women have!"

MUSICAL STONES.—About three miles from Pottstown, in the United States, there is a place to which the name of the Singing Valley is given. There is in this valley a large mass of ill-shaped stones, which appear to have been thrown together by some terrible convulsion of nature. From the appearance of the stone it is judged that at some former time a volcanic eruption must have occurred there. By striking on these stones the most varied sounds imaginable are produced; the chime of the finest bells in the world does not exceed in variety the sounds produced, from the sonorous base to the most delicate treble, the gradations of which are exquisitely fine. No such phenomenon is to be found in any other part of the world.

"THE PROFITS OF FLAX OUTDONE."—Under this head a correspondent of the *Mark Lane Express* furnishes a curious statement of the expense and produce of tilling a statute acre of parsnips on Cappon House Farm in 1847. The expense is shown to be £11 15s. 4d., the gross produce £56 13s. 4d.; nett profit on one acre of parsnips, without taking the succeeding wheat crop into consideration, £44 18s.

[Advertisement.]—THE EXTRAORDINARY DEMAND created for JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEES demonstrates the deep interest the people of Great Britain take in all that is connected with domestic economy or social enjoyment. That John Cassell's Coffees contribute greatly to these important objects is evident; for, in the first place, families are now enabled to purchase good Coffee at prices they have been accustomed to pay for very inferior kinds; and, secondly, their enjoyments are enhanced; for few things are more pleasant to the palate, and refreshment of the whole system, than coffee of a rich and mellow flavour. John Cassell is appointing Agents for the sale of his Coffees in every part of the kingdom. Those who wish to make application for the same must address to him, ABCHURCH-LANE, LONDON.

GALVANISM.—[Advertisement.]—The following is extracted from the *Court Journal* of Jan. 29:—"It is now about four years since that we informed our readers, it was to be regretted galvanism was not more extensively used as a remedial agent. We have every reason to believe that our advice was attended to, for, in a comparatively short time, Mr. Halse's residence was crowded with the *élite* of fashion, and their less fortunate fellow-sufferers; and we feel confident, judging from the astonishing remedial effects it has produced on ourselves, after all kinds of medicines and hydropathy had failed to impart any benefit, that the public will thank us for our recommendation. We were delighted to notice, a short time since, that Mr. Halse was patronized by the Lord Bishop of London and Sir Charles Clark, his lordship's physician. Mr. Halse's great reforms in the galvanic apparatus, and his improved methods of application, justly entitle him to rank as the head of his profession. We again recommend our readers to give galvanism a fair trial. Mr. Halse's residence is at 23, Brunswick-square, London."

BIRTHS.

March 18, at 51, Wimpole-street, London, the lady of JOHN BRIGHT, Esq., M.P., of a son.

March 19, at Chipping Norton, Mrs. THOMAS BLISS, of a daughter.

March 22, at Brixton-hill, Mrs. THOMAS GURNEY, of a son.

March 27, at the Red-house, Bicester, Oxon, the wife of Rev. WILLIAM FERGUSON, Independent minister, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

March 18, at Edinburgh, by the Rev. Dr. Alexander, EDWARD BURKETT, Esq., of Highbury-place, and Currier's-hall, London, to ELIZA WILSON, eldest daughter of the Rev. John A. COOMBS, of Edinburgh, and granddaughter of the late T. Wilson, Esq., of Highbury-place.

March 19, at Torquay, before the registrar, C. Weeks, Mr. SAMUEL TICKLE to Miss TARRING.

Wheat, Red.	44 to 52	Peas, Hog.	33 to 38
Fine	—	Maple	—
White	46 to 56	Bollers	36 to 40
Fine	—	Beans, Ticks.	32 to 34
Flour, per sk. (Town)	41 to 46	Pigeon	—
Barley	29 to 33	Harrow	35 to 38
Malt, Ordinary	55 to 57	Oats, Feed.	17 to 20
Pale	57 to 59	Fine	23 to 26
Rye	32 to 34	Poland	22 to 24
		Potato	21 to 23

Wheat	54s. 4d.	Wheat	50s. 5d.
Barley	30 5	Barley	30 9
Oats	20 4	Oats	20 6
Rye	28 6	Rye	30 10
Beans	36 2	Beans	37 2
Peas	39 10	Peas	41 3

Wheat	7 0	Rye	2 6
Barley	2 6	Beans	2 6
Oats	2 6	Peas	2 6

HAY, SMITHFIELD, March 25.—At per load of 36 trusses.
Meadow 55s. to 75s. | Clover 75s. to 95s.
Straw 25s. to 28s.

COAL EXCHANGE, March 27.

Hetton's, 15s.; Stewart's, 15s.; Haswell's, 15s. 6d.; Eden Main, 14s. The very liberal supply we have received during the last two months the trade has not been able to take off; we still have to note a further reduction. Fresh arrivals, 232; left from last market, 32.—Total, 264.

THE COLONIAL MARKETS—Tuesday Evening.

SUGAR.—140 hhds. have been sold in the West India markets, at previous rates. 9,500 bags Mauritius, brought rather low prices, viz., 35s. to 38s. 6d. for low to good grey yellow. 5,090 bags Bengal were chiefly disposed of at from 6d. to 1s. decline, low to good white Benares, 38s. to 40s. 6d. per cwt.

COFFEE.—1,600 bags damaged Costa Rica, all sold. 700 bags native were taken in at 32s. 6d. per cwt.

RICE.—This market is dull.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED AT MIDSUMMER NEXT.

A SCHOOLMASTER and SCHOOLMISTRESS in IPSWICH, to take charge of a large number of Scholars. Each must be capable of giving a substantial education on the British plan of instruction, with the latest improvements. Liberal salaries will be given. No one need apply for either situation unless he or she can furnish the highest testimonials to character and superior qualifications. Applications to be addressed to Wm. Dittwyn Sims, Ipswich.

N.B.—A practical acquaintance with the Glasgow Training System would be an additional recommendation.

THE UNIVERSE of Friday, March 31st, will contain A LECTURE, by EDWARD MIAL, Esq.—“What is the Separation of Church and State?”—delivered at the City of London Institution, on Tuesday evening last; a Lecture, by ELIHU BURRITT, on the “Philosophy of Labour,” delivered at Exeter-hall; Leading Articles on NONCONFORMITY and POLITICAL PROGRESS in this and other countries of Europe; together with all the Important Intelligence of the Week.

Published at the Office, 10, Gough-square, Fleet-street, London. Price 4s. 4d. per Quarter. Single copies sent on receipt of Four Postage Stamps by the Publisher.

DISPENSARY for the CURE of DISEASES of the SKIN, and all CUTANEOUS AFFECTIONS, Hampstead-street, Fitzroy-square.

PHYSICIAN.
Thomas Innis, M.D., 33, Fitzroy-square, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London; late Assistant-Surgeon in the Hon. East Company's Service.

It is a strange anomaly in the practice and progress of medical science in this country, that amongst all the benevolent and noble institutions established for the alleviation of human misery, there exists but one devoted to the cure or amelioration of Diseases of the Skin. It is a truth well known to the members of the faculty, that the ravages of these stubborn and enduring plagues of human life are more extensive than those of any other known disorder, there being little short of half a million of patients annually seeking relief. If we turn our eyes to France, we shall find the importance of this subject fully recognised, and the exertions of men of science nobly countenanced and encouraged by the national funds. Referring to the Hospital of Saint Louis—a magnificent institution devoted to the cure of skin diseases, a clever surgeon of the present day writes thus:—“Since the grave has closed over the labours of Bateman, the culture of Diseases of the Skin in this country, as a distinct branch of medical science, has slept. Not so in France; successor after successor, each equally eminent with his precursor, has glided through the moving panorama of life, from the days of Lorry to our own, till Saint Louis Hospital has become no less deserving of fame than Saint Louis, the tutelary shade of that magnificent establishment.”

Surely here is an example to this country which we are bound to emulate. The writer feels that the importance and necessity of a similar establishment in England can never be too much insisted upon. The peculiar nature of the diseases in question, and the almost insurmountable difficulty of acquiring accurate knowledge as to their modes of treatment, connected with the immense numbers of the suffering parties, render this desideratum actually the greatest under which these islands at present labour, in a sanitary point of view. These diseases are so numerous and multifarious in appearance and effect, and present such an infinite variety in diagnosis, that it is hopeless to expect any approach to specific remedies from the uncertain results of individual and scattered practice.

Notwithstanding the laudable endeavours of the various British authors who have written upon the subject—and the highest talent has not been wanting in this respect—still, of actual curative progress, little or nothing has been achieved; and this, plainly from the want of a theatre of action, where the operations and results of curative appliances might be ocularly tested, compared, and treasured up in the garner of experience. Hear Dr. Wilson on this subject:—“To become expert,” says he, “in the diagnosis of these blemishes, and in curing such of them as are curable by our art, you must see them with your own eyes. Verbal descriptions of their changeable characters are of comparatively little service or interest. They are among the things that require to be ‘oculis subjecta fidelibus.’ Even pictured representations convey but an inadequate notion of the morbid appearances they are designed to portray. The lecturer on Skin Diseases should have patients before him to whose bodies he could point.” The opinions of all practical men concur as to the soundness of these views. Writers may classify and sub-classify, and arrange under genera and species, as the late Dr. Willan and his pupil, Dr. Bateman, have done with consummate skill and unwearied industry; but wanting the means of reference to actual cases, and personal observation and comparison, their efforts are thrown away, and the ravages of disease unabated.

Deeply impressed with these considerations, and anxious to afford an opportunity to who may be desirous with him in the advancement of this hitherto neglected department of medical science, Dr. Innis has opened the above-named dispensary at Hampstead-street, Fitzroy-square.

Hoping to see the day when we shall not be behind our French neighbours in the means of investigation afforded by the establishment of an ample institution exclusively dedicated to the treatment of Cutaneous Diseases, Dr. Innis, in the meanwhile, earnestly invites all who feel interested in this important subject not to despise the “day of small things,” but to unite with him at once in carrying out this infant institution, which has for its immediate and special object the testing of the principles upon which our foregone practice has been based with the actual operations of nature under disease.

Shortly will be published, A TREATISE ON SKIN DISEASES, and all CUTANEOUS AFFECTIONS, arising from Functional Derangement of the Digestive Organs, degenerated state of the blood, or other causes. By THOMAS INNIS, M.D., Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London; late Assistant Surgeon in the Hon. East India Company's service; Physician to the Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin, Hampstead-street, Fitzroy-square. With numerous cases, showing the Author's successful treatment of cutaneous diseases of the most inveterate character, and suggesting treatment whereby many distressing and disfiguring blemishes of the skin may be removed, and all painful affections of the skin alleviated.

* Dr. INNIS may be consulted daily, until Two o'clock, at his residence, 33, Fitzroy-square.
“Dr. Innis's position as physician to a Dispensary for Skin Diseases, must render his opinion and advice peculiarly valuable in these distressing complaints.”

HOMOEOPATHY and its PRINCIPLES EXPLAINED, being Four Lectures thereon delivered at Exeter Hall. By JOHN ERIS, M.D. Price 3s.

These Lectures contain an exhibition of the mistaken views on which the old system of medical practice is founded; an explanation of the nature of the homoeopathic principle and of its application to the cure of diseases; a rationale of the infinitesimal doses and a History of the progress of Homoeopathy.

Sold by SHAWWOOD and Co., 23, Paternoster-row.

PARALYSIS.—Mr. HALSE, the Medical Galvanist, of No. 22, Brunswick-square, London, earnestly recommends Invalids and Gentlemen of the Medical Profession to peruse the following. It cannot but surprise them, and will prove to them the all but miraculous powers of Galvanism when applied in a scientific manner, and with an efficient apparatus.

The following case is perhaps as remarkable as one as could be selected, as showing the powers of Galvanism after every medicine and almost every medical practitioner in Devonshire had been tried in vain; and as the truth of it is witnessed by a distinguished clergyman of the Established Church, there can, one would suppose, be no doubt in any one's mind as to its accuracy. When the patient was brought to Mr. H., his wife told him that she could not believe that Galvanism or anything else could possibly restore him; for his complaint had been standing so long, and he was in such a weak state, that it would be presumptuous to expect any benefit, particularly as he had tried the most celebrated physicians in Devonshire, and still daily continued to get worse. She also stated that her friends blamed her very much for removing him from his home; but she could not help it—her husband had heard of such extraordinary cures made by Mr. H. in his complaint, that galvanized he would be in spite of everything. His medical man was quite angry with him for thinking of such a thing; and when his friends were carrying him from his house to the carriage, every one appeared to be convinced that they should never see him alive any more. But notwithstanding all the difficulties he had to contend with, he was determined, and insisted upon being galvanized. The following letter, which he sent to the editor of the *Exeter Flying Post*, will prove the result:—

“OUGHT NOT GALVANISM TO BE MORE GENERALLY RESORTED TO?—A Letter to the Editor of the *Flying Post*, by One who has derived Immense Benefit from the Powers of the Galvanic Apparatus.

“MR. EDITOR.—A few weeks since, I noticed a paragraph by you, stating that Galvanism ought to be more generally employed. I beg to state that I am precisely of the same opinion, for I have witnessed its astonishing effects in a number of cases, and its power has been tried practically on myself, with the happiest results. In that paragraph, I was most happy to find favourable mention made of Mr. Halse's name. All that you have said of him, and even more, is his due; indeed, as for myself, I have cause to bless the day that I first placed myself under his care. Now, Sir, my case was a most deplorable one, for I had not the least use of either arm or leg—they hung about me like as if they did not belong to me, and the strength of my legs was insufficient to support the weight of my body; of course I could not stand, and if you had offered me a thousand guineas to move either hand but one inch from the place where it might have been placed, I could not have done it; not the least command had I over my limbs. My complaint was caused by a blow on the back. Well, as before stated, I placed myself under Mr. Halse's Galvanic treatment. I had been led to believe that it was a dreadful operation to go through; but I was agreeably surprised that there was no unpleasantness at all about it, nor even enough to make a child cry, so beautifully does Mr. Halse manage his battery. In three days, Sir, I could stand upon my legs, and in one week I could walk about the house; at the same time I partially recovered the use of my arms; and in six weeks I could walk several miles in a day, without the least assistance. Well might you ask, ‘Ought not Galvanism to be more resorted to?’ After what I have seen and experienced, I do consider it a shame that a portion of the medical profession should decline to recommend their patients to try the powers of Galvanism. Perhaps I need not state that I had had the advice of the most celebrated physicians in this country; but all medicines which were tried did me little or no good. I believe Mr. Halse was as much surprised as myself and friend, when, at the expiration of a week, he saw that I could walk, for he did not leave me to believe that there would be such a rapid improvement. I will state that invalids are very much to blame if they do not give galvanism a trial; for if it does no good, it is impossible it can do any harm; but there is every probability of its doing good, for during the time I was under Mr. Halse's care, I noticed its happy effects in a variety of cases, particularly Sciatica, Rheumatism, Asthma, and Nervousness; indeed all his patients were rapidly regaining their health. I only regret that I had not applied to him earlier; I should have been scores of pounds in pocket had I done so.

GEORGE E. BIGNELL.

“New London Inn, Dodbrooke, Kingsbridge.”

“Witnesses to the truth of the above—C. G. Owen, Rector of Dodbrooke, near Kingsbridge, Devon.”

Mr. Halse recommends Paralytic Patients residing in the country to purchase one of his Ten Guinea Portable Apparatuses; as, with his instructions, they will be enabled to apply the Galvanism themselves, without the least pain, and fully as effective as he could at his own residence. Invalids are solicited to send to Mr. W. H. Halse, of 22, Brunswick-square, London, for his PAMPHLET on MEDICAL GALVANISM, which will be forwarded free on receipt of two postage stamps. They will be astonished at its contents. In it will be found the particulars of cures in cases of Asthma, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Tic-douloureux, Paralysis, Spinal Complaints, Head-ache, Deficiency of Nervous Energy, Liver Complaints, General Debility, Indigestion, Stiff Joints, all sorts of Nervous Disorders, &c. Mr. Halse's method of applying the galvanic fluid is quite free from all unpleasant sensation; in fact, it is rather pleasurable than otherwise, and many ladies are exceedingly fond of it. It quickly causes the patient to do without medicine. Terms, One Guinea per week. The above Pamphlet contains his Letters on Medical Galvanism.

TO THE LADIES.

PATRONIZED BY THE QUEEN.

ATKINSON and BARKER'S ROYAL

INFANTS' PRESERVATIVE is a safe and agreeable medicine, renowned for its efficacy in preventing or removing the disorders to which infancy is liable, affording instant relief in convulsions, flatulency, affections of the bowels, difficult teething, the thrush, rickets, measles, whooping cough, cow-pox, or vaccine inoculation, &c., and may be given immediately after birth. In short, whether this medicine enters the palace or the cottage, the proprietor feels an honest conviction of its power to assuage maternal pain for infant suffering—to convert that pain into gladness, that suffering into balmy repose. For adults, in English cholera, spasms, pain in the bowels, and other complaints of the intestines, owing to wind, or obstructions in the digestive organs, this medicine will be found of infinite service. It is highly recommended by the faculty.

Prepared and sold by Robert Barker, 34, Greengate, Salford, Manchester (Chemist to her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria), in bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. The 4s. 6d. contains seven times, and the 2s. 9d. three and a half times the quantity of those at 1s. 1d. Sold by Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; March, High Holborn; Gifford and Linder, Strand; Heudebourg, Hackney; Clapton, ditto; Miller, Pitfield-street, Hoxton-Old-town; C. King, 34, Napier-street, Hoxton-New-town; Osborne, Bishopsgate-street; Tuck, Grove-street, Mile-end-road; Coward, High-street, Stepney; Dietrichsen and Hannay, 63, Oxford-street; Elkington, Edgware-road; Vines, Aldersgate-street; Leare, Peckham; Wilmott, Borough; Kent, Blackfriars-road; Foster, Stoke Newington; Towsley, Glasshouse-street, Regent-street; Prout, 222, Strand; Eade, 39, Goswell-street; Shewdar, Croyley-street, New North road; Johnston, 68, Cornhill, &c. &c. Sold by all the Patent Medicine Dealers and wholesale Druggists in London, York, Liverpool, Leeds, Wolverhampton, Coventry, Dublin, Edinburgh, &c. also by all Druggists and Medicine Venders throughout the United Kingdom.

CAUTION.—Observe the names of “ATKINSON and BARKER,” on the Government Stamp. Established in the year 1793.

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, March 27.

We were well supplied with home-fed Beasts to-day; owing to which, and the continued damp state of the weather, the Beef trade was in a very sluggish state, and, in some instances, the quotations were 2d. per 8 lbs. lower than on this day se'night. However, the prime Scots sold without difficulty at from 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d. per 8 lbs. The Mutton trade was in a sluggish state, at last week's currencies. A few of the prime old Downs sold at 5s. 6d.; but the general top price of Mutton was 5s. 4d. per 8 lbs. There were about 800 shorn Sheep in the market, which sold at from 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d. per 8 lbs. for Down qualities. The supply of Lamb was small, and the demand was far from brisk, at from 6s. to 7s. per 8 lbs. Prime small Calves moved off steadily; other kinds of Veal slowly, at last week's quotations. In Figs exceedingly little business was transacted; but we have no decline to notice in their value.

Price per stone of 8 lbs. (sinking the offal).
Beef 3s. 2d. to 4s. 4d. | Veal 4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.
Mutton 3 8 .. 5 4 | Pork 4 0 .. 5 0

Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Friday .. 850	2,340	197	208
Monday .. 3,387	15,650	134	369

NEWMARKET and LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, March 27.

Per 8lbs. by the carcass.							
Inferior Beef	3s.	0d.	to 3s.	2d.	Inf. Mutton	3s.	6d. to 3s. 10d.
Middling do	3	2	..	3 4	Mid. ditto	4	0 .. 4 4
Prime large	3	6	..	3 8	Prime ditto	4	6 .. 4 8
Prime small	3	8	..	3 10	Veal ..	4	0 .. 5 0
Large Pork	3	8	..	4 4	Small Pork	4	6 .. 5 0

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday.—We are still without activity in the Seed trade, and though the season is now well advanced, the demand continues slow. Clover has lately receded in value, but the reduction in price has not led to an extended sale.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 8d.; of household ditto, 6d. to 7d. per 4 lbs. loaf.

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.

A rather better feeling prevailed in our market last week. Irish Butter was easier to sell, and dealt in to a fair extent; sellers met buyers at last quotations, except for the best sorts, which partially realized a slight advance. Foreign was not in active demand, and prices closed at a decline of 2s. to 4s. per cwt. Bacon was more sought after, and a respectable quantity of Irish and American sides were sold at an advance of 1s. per cwt. For sale and three middles, Irish and American, there was a steady demand, and prices a shade higher. Of Hams we have nothing new to report. Lard was rather more saleable at the prices of this day se'night.

BUTTER, CHEESE, BACON, AND HAMS.

Butter, per cwt.	s.	d.	Cheese, per cwt.	s.	d.
Dorset	108	112	Double Gloucester	60	64
Carlisle	94	98	Single	58	64
Sligo	86	88	Cheshire	56	70
Cork	88	94	Derby	62	66
Waterford	88	89	American	40	48
Limerick	86	90	Edam and Gouda	46	50
Foreign, prime	—	—	Bacon, new	64	—
Friesland	106	—	Middle	46	60
Kiel	94	102	Hams, Irish	66	70
Fresh Butter, per doz.	12s. 6d. to 13s. 0d.		Westmoreland	84	—
			York	84	—

COVENT GARDEN MARKET, Saturday, March 25.—The market continues to be well supplied with vegetables and with most kinds of winter fruit. Pine-apples, however, are scarcer. The supply of foreign Grapes is well kept up. Pears and Apples are as plentiful as could be expected, considering the season. Of the former, specimens of Beurré Rance, Easter Beurré, and Ne plus Meuris may be bought at from 3s. to 4s. per dozen. Nuts are sufficient for the demand. Filberts fetch from 14s. to 20s. per 100 lbs. Oranges are abundant. Lemons are moderately plentiful. A few forced Strawberries have made their appearance. Of Vegetables, Cauliflowers, Broccoli, Greens, &c., are plentiful. Asparagus and Seakale may be obtained at last week's prices. A few French Beans fetch from 3s. to 4s. per 100. Carrots and Turnips are good in quality. Potatoes realize high prices.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday.—We have rather more inquiry for the better descriptions of Hops, but in other sorts we can notice no improvement. Prices remain without alteration.

Mid. and East Kents 65s. to 110s.
Weald of Kents 63s. to 70s.
Sussex Pockets 60s. to 66s.

WOOL, CITY, Monday.—The imports of Wool into London last week were 206 bales—of which 68 were from the Cape of Good Hope, 67 from Germany, and 71 from Bombay. The Wool market here is very dull, like every other branch of trade.

Leeds, March 24.—We have no improvement to notice in the foreign Wool market this week. The present very limited demand renders prices almost nominal, but the prospects of the trade, on the whole, are not considered such as to induce holders to sacrifice for the purpose of effecting sales.

COTTON, LIVERPOOL, Saturday.—There was a decided improvement in the market to-day, and prices were—New Orleans, 44 1/2; Bowed Georgia, 44 1/2; Surat, 2 1/2. The sales were 500 bales. The prices this year for American Cotton have been lower than they had ever been before, with one exception, as appears from the following table:—

	March, 1845.	Dec., 1845.	March, 1848.
Fair Bowed	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Mobile	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Orleans	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2

Total stock on hand 800,000 891,000 312,000

TALLOW, LONDON, Monday.—For the time of year this market, owing to the scarcity of rough fat, is unusually active, and a considerable advance has taken place in the quotations. Last week the deliveries were not less than 1,851 casks, against only 543 casks at the corresponding period in 1847, leaving a very small stock on hand. P.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 52s. 6d. per cwt.; rough fat, 2s. 11d. per 8 lbs.

HIDES, LEADENHALL.—Market hides, 56lb. to 64lb., 1 1/2d. to 1 3/4d. per lb.; ditto, 64lb. to 72lb., 1 1/2d. to 2 1/4d.; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb., 2 1/4d. to 3d.; ditto, 80lb. to 88lb., 3d. to 3 1/2d.; ditto, 88lb. to 96lb., 3 1/2d. to 3 3/4d.; ditto, 96lb. to 104lb., 3 3/4d. to 4d.; Calfskins, each, 4s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.; Horse hides, 8s. 6d. to 9s.; Polled Sheep, 2s. 7d. to 4s. 3d.; Kents and Half-breds, 2s. 10d. to 3s. 4d.; Downs, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 3d.; Shearings, 4d. to 6d.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTIONS towards meeting the Prospective Deficiency of the Society's Income for the Present Year:—

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£	s. d.	£	s. d.
W. A. Hankey, Esq.	200 0 0	Miss Crossley	10 0 0
W. Flanders, Esq.	200 0 0	Miss Bibbins	10 0 0
G. B. Hart, Esq.	100 0 0	John Snow, Esq.	10 0 0
A. Friend, per ditto	100 0 0	Rev. Dr. Jenkyn	10 0 0
Mr. C. E. Eardley	100 0 0	Rev. Dr. Harris	10 0 0
Mr. Bart.	100 0 0	Rev. John Clayton	10 0 0
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G. Keene, Esq.	20 0 0	G. Greenwood, Esq.	5 0 0
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R. Crewdson, Esq.	10 0 0	Mrs. Jos. Crewdson	5 0 0
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P. Goodwin, Esq.	10 0 0	Miss R. Crewdson	5 0 0
W. Woodward, Esq.	10 0 0		
Messrs. J. Thomp-			
son and Son	10 0 0	Amount of Con-	
James Watts, Esq.	10 0 0	tributions from	
J. Barr, Esq.	10 0 0	London	3432 1 0
J. Procter, Esq.	10 0 0		
D. Procter, Esq.	10 0 0	Total	5783 7 6

Signed, by order of the Board of Directors,
CULLING EARDLEY EARDLEY, Treasurer.
ARTHUR TIDMAN,
JOSEPH JOHN FREEMAN, Secretaries.
Mission-house, Blomfield-street, London,
March 28, 1848.

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